

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1843.

OFFICE, 192, STRAND.

[SIXPENCE.

## THE OPIUM PLAGUE.

Almost simultaneously with the arrival of the Overland Mail, bringing the gratifying intelligence that our affairs in China were on the prosperous road to peace, and that the tocsin of alarm, sounded by the last mail, had been silenced down into tranquillity, a discussion was being held in the British Parliament upon a subject vitally interesting to the destinies of the Celestial Empire, and not less important to the general influence of humanity and the fervent exercise of Christian principles at home. The question involved was not simply commercial; it compassed considerations of morality, of philosophy, of religion—of fair dealing towards another people—of proper philanthropy among our own. It was the great question of the continuance or abolition of the immoral opium trade.

On Tuesday evening Lord Ashley—the nobleman who brought the subject before the house, and whose honourable zeal in matters affecting the Christian interests and character of his country we have so often had to record in the highest terms of eulogy—concluded an eloquent and brilliant speech with the following emphatic proposition:—"That it is the opinion of this house, that the continuance of the trade in opium, and the monopoly of its growth in territories of British India, is destructive of all relations of amity between England and China, injurious to the manufacturing interests of the country, by the very serious diminution of legitimate commerce, and utterly inconsistent with the honour and duties of a Christian kingdom; and that steps be taken, as soon as possible, with due regard to the rights of governments and individuals, to abolish the evil." Now, we do not hesitate to declare that the general terms of the position taken up in this forcible resolution are almost out of the pale of denial. They have about them a constructive truth and justice which it is nearly impossible not to admit. The trade in opium is, seriously, not a whit more justifiable than the trade in blasphemous or obscene publications, which in the English mind and heart at once calls up feelings of loathing and disgust. It distils a sleepy poison into the human frame, which enervates, intoxicates, excites—prostrating the mental powers—engendering a horrible and unnatural listlessness—and creating delusion and demoralization of such vast, broad, and sweeping character, of so wasting and ravaging a kind, as to induce, from those who witness it and are subject to its fearful influences, the most repugnant sensations of sorrow, commiseration, and dread. The opium trade is, moreover, a direct infraction of the laws of the country of which it is the curse. With that country we have opened new relations at the expense of blood and treasure—we have crowned our position with diplomatic conquests and the prowess of war—and we now seek peace and commerce upon broad, open, generous, and Christian principles, befitting the dignity of Great Britain, and the cause of civilization at large. That peace can never be prosperous, that commerce can never be flourishing so long as the trade in opium endures. The Chinese, as a nation, have a just horror of it, their authorities forbid it as a crime, and not less than criminal is its influence upon the native people. It unhinges the whole framework of society—it brutalizes, deadens, corrupts—it plucks the beautiful consciousness of moral responsibility out of the soul—it unmans, uncivilizes, unsocializes—it is in all respects wicked, dangerous, and evil; and what right, then, has a country calling itself Christian to set up such a pestilence in any foreign community by the insolent dictatorship of power, encouraging avarice and embracing gain? Would any argument justify—would any reason palliate—the unrestricted use and strength of ardent spirits among the lower, or indeed any, classes of people in this country? Yet such an evil, dreadful and gigantic as it would become, would be only as a feather in the balance against the free distribution of opium to such a people as the Chinese. That, indeed, is one of the plagues of the East; and with such disgust is it regarded by the moral and thinking among the subjects of the Celestial empire that a distrust of its promulgators has arisen, so strong as to thwart even the activity and exercise of religion, and to palsy the arm of Christianity where it would fain be busiest in reaping fruit. Lord Ashley had occasion to inform the house that, so strongly had the mischief operated with prejudice to the English, the Baptists had last week resolved upon delegating an American as their missionary to Hong Kong, on the ground that the criminal conduct of England in regard to the opium trade "had made the minds of Chinese inaccessible to the religious efforts of English teachers." The Baptists were wrong in the passing—though not in the grounds of—the resolution; it was un-English, anti-national, and, in the present new relations of the two countries, most unnecessary and unjust; but the fact, nevertheless, proves the powerful animus against us to which opium trading and opium smuggling has given birth.

We honour Lord Ashley for the boldness, energy, and manly feeling with which he came forward to grapple with the question—to grapple with its bearing upon our interests and our honour—



THE NEW ROYAL CHAPEL, BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

In the original plan for converting Buckingham House into a palace, in accordance with the taste of George IV., it was proposed to fit up the octagonal apartment of the library of George III. as a chapel for the sovereign and the royal household. The design was prepared, in which the compartments of the walls were to be adorned with the cartoons of Raphael from Hampton Court Palace. This proposition was, however, loudly protested against by the public press, and the idea was abandoned; the cartoons remaining where they are, in their own special gallery. At this time, some thirteen years since, the access to Hampton Court Palace was a matter of cost, whereas, at present, it is gratuitous; so that had this piece of palace decoration taken place Hampton Court would have lost its main attractions, and instead of Raphael's masterpieces being viewed by hundreds of thousands of persons, they would have been seen only by the comparatively few persons who form the palace establishment. The octagonal apartment was, however, fitted up as a chapel, but from its contiguity to the kitchen, it was inconveniently warm, and it has since been used as an armoury.

The new chapel royal has been adapted by Mr. E. Blore from the southern conservatory; its height is 25 feet; breadth, 38 feet; length, 53 feet. The cast-iron framework has been preserved with open tie-beams of elegant design; a row of fluted composite columns on each side forms an aisle which is paved, the remainder of the area having open seats. It is lit by lofty windows at the sides, which are finished with architraves and pediments; and hereafter these windows are to

be filled with stained glass. The Queen's closet, across the west end and facing the altar, is supported by Ionic columns, taken from the screen at Carlton House. The closet is lit by small semicircular-headed windows, and corresponding windows are introduced over the altar. The fittings of the pulpit, reading-desk, and the royal closet are crimson velvet and gold; and the pews in the side aisles, occupied by the lords and ladies of the household, and the seats in the middle aisle are covered in crimson; the altar is at present but temporarily fitted. In the Queen's closet are two large state-chairs for her Majesty and Prince Albert; a smaller chair for the Queen Dowager, and a still smaller chair for the Duchess of Kent. The organ is placed in a gallery to the right of the altar. The building is coloured throughout in light tints, as white and French white; and, relieved by the crimson fittings, the effect is chastely elegant, and Mr. Blore has been very successful in the adaptation.

The ceremony of consecrating the new chapel royal took place on Saturday, the 25th ult., the Archbishop of Canterbury officiating, assisted by the Bishop of London.

On her Majesty's arrival his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury attended by his chaplain, the Rev. B. Harrison, proceeded to the communion-table, where her Majesty's warrant was presented, commanding him to consecrate the chapel. His Grace received the warrant, and directed the registrar, F. H. Dyke, Esq., to read it, and the same having been read his Grace declared that he was ready to consecrate the chapel, and proceeded with the solemn service.

with our love of commerce and our love of justice—and we devoutly hope that the latter and nobler principle will most readily actuate the impulses of the English heart.

The discussion must be productive of good, for it elicited on all hands a condemnation of the trade, or, at all events, failed to elicit a single opinion of approval. The only question which arose was the question of monopoly; whether it were better to leave things as they were, or to *throw open* the commerce *with a view of restricting it!* All agreed that the trade was bad, and only differed as to the best method of limiting its influences. But "what is morally wrong," said Mr. Brotherton, "can never be politically right," and, therefore, the *total abolition* of the traffic is what society should demand.

The debate ended in the withdrawal of Lord Ashley's resolution, at the suggestion of Sir Robert Peel, who stated that the whole subject was in course of negotiation by her Majesty's Government, and that under existing circumstances it would be well, perhaps, to leave the question for the moment at the disposal of the executive.

Let us, then, urge that executive to perform the great duty of Christianity, and no longer support the wickedness that has been engendered among a people who congregate in millions, and therefore are the more terribly corrupted with its fearful epidemic of crime. Lord Ashley deserves the best praise of all good men for having opened the eyes of English society to the great iniquity of this abandoned trade, and the termination of his lordship's masterly oration will form the most appropriate conclusion to an article which its subject has called forth. "Although I may be animadverted upon, and perhaps rebuked, for having presumed to handle so important a matter, I shall ever be thankful that I have acted as an instrument to lay this abominable evil before the eye of the public. I shall deeply regret to have given offence to this house, or to any individual; nevertheless I shall rejoice in the disclosure, and the possible removal of the mischief. Sir, the condition of this empire does demand a most deep and solemn consideration; within and without we are hollow and insecure. True it is that we wear a certain appearance of power and majesty: but with one arm resting on the East, and the other on the West, we are in too many instances trampling under foot every moral and religious obligation. I confess I speak most sincerely, though few, perhaps, will agree with me; but I do so—it is in my heart and I will bring it out—if this is to be the course of our future policy—if thus we are to exercise our arts and arms, our science and our superiority of knowledge over the world—if all these are to be turned to the injury and not to the advantage of mankind, I should much prefer that we shrink within the proportions of our public virtue, and descend to the level of a third-rate power. (Hear hear.) But a great and a noble opportunity is now offered to us of being just and generous in the height of victory. In such a spirit, and with such an aim, there is hope that we may yet be spared to run a blessed, a useful, and a glorious career; directing all our energies and all our vows—all that we have, and all that we shall receive—to that one great end of human existence, 'Glory to God in the highest; on earth peace, good-will towards men.'

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—PARIS, April 4th, 1843.—(From our own Correspondent.)—The past week has been barren, very barren of news; the only thing worth relating is a slight drubbing of the French in Algiers and the daily increasing strength of Abdel Kader; but if we have no news we have many reports afloat and incidents, some of them remarkable. It is said that young Napoleon Buonaparte, son of Jerome, visited Madrid on a marriage speculation, protected by Russia. To this highly interesting news I am enabled to give a most positive denial; my private letters from Madrid of a very recent date assure me that Espartero and young Napoleon had a most hearty laugh at the credulity of the French newspaper quinquinuca.

A dinner lately given to M. de Peyronnet, ex-minister of Charles X., by M. Chaix-d'Est-Ange is the subject of general conversation in our most fashionable saloons. Three years since M. de Peyronnet languished in the prisons of Ham condemned to death, a week since he was the guest of those who formerly demanded his head! By his side sat M. Thiers, his bitterest enemy; one of the company jocosely called to the recollection of M. Thiers one of his favourite expressions, "I do not believe in ghosts or re-appearances, but I am afraid!" By the bye Thiers is preparing to make the tour of Spain. The little man is full of mighty projects, and amongst others that of destroying British influence in Spain; he imagines that his presence will suffice to restore the French domination as it existed under Louis XIV.

The bureaux of the Minister of Marine are actively engaged with the islands of Marquesas and Otaheite; several canons, balls, and shot are about to be sent out; and one of our first builders has contracted to prepare two wooden churches with bells, and twenty-four wooden houses, each three stories high. On Friday next the Minister intends presenting a law to the Chamber regulating the possession of these islands.

The marriage of the Princess Clementine with Prince Auguste of Coburg is definitely fixed for the 20th April; it will be celebrated at Fontainebleau. Immediately after the ceremony the Prince and Princess leave for Germany, and will not return to Paris till the month of November; they will then take up their permanent abode at the Elysée Bourbon, Champs Elysées, the late residence of the Duchess of Berry.

An other subject of general conversation is a most disgraceful scene which took place at the Italian Opera on Thursday last. For reasons to the public unknown, Messrs. Vatel and Janin, the directors of the theatre, have thought proper not to engage for the next season either Lablache or Tamburini. Lablache, at the last representation, requested that it might be mentioned on the bills that he played for the last time; the directors refused, and Lablache resolved on addressing the audience. There were two parties in the theatre; the one for Lablache, who demanded that he should explain, and the other for the directors, who called for the continuation of the piece. The Lablaches were in the minority, and obliged to give way; but I am told that the conduct of Grisi and Mario behind the scenes was anything but kind to Lablache; indeed it is reported, and I give it only as a report, that it is owing to the intrigues of Grisi and Mario that Lablache and Tamburini are not engaged for the next season. Lablache is a great favourite in Paris, and deservedly so; and I am sadly afraid that the directors have committed a very injudicious act in not securing his services. And by whom are two such eminent artists as Lablache and Tamburini to be replaced? Listen to the new composition of part of the Italian Opera—Tenor, Messrs. Mario, Salvi, and Corelli; bass and baritone, Messrs. Fornasari, Ronconi, and Morelli; if I am not mistaken Ronconi is well known in London. Be assured the public will not be satisfied, and serious disturbances may be expected next season at the Italian Opera. The directors, to appease the angry feeling strongly manifested against them, have caused it to be circulated that they intend bringing out four new operas. It will not do; the Parisians are determined on having Lablache. During the past season fifteen pieces were produced at the Opera, viz.:—“Lucia,” “La Semiramide,” “Cenerentola,” “L’Eisire,” “Norma,” “Tancredi,” “La Cantatrice,” “Lucrezia Borgia,” “Il Barbiere,” “Don Giovanni,” “La Gazzetta-Ladra,” “Otelio,” “Linda di Chamounix,” and “Don Pasquale;” the latter decidedly the happiest production of Donizetti; it was represented sixteen times, and each time brought overflowing houses. Lablache, as *Don Pasquale*, and Tamburini, as the *Doctor*, were sufficient to ensure success. Madame Viardot Garcia, Madame Brambella, and Messrs. Corelli and Campagnoli have been engaged for next season. The engagements of Grisi, Persiani, and Nessi have been continued. Our operas resemble much the court of Louis XV.—the reign of cotillions. Anna Tuillon, the friend of Aubert, at the Opéra Comique; Madame Stoltz, the friend of M. Pillet, at the Grand Opera; and Grisi, the friend of Mario, at the Italian Opera. Madame Dameau was forced to leave the Opéra Comique. Duprez is a *Paria* at the Grand Opera, having quarrelled with Madame Stoltz relative to a ball given by him; and Lablache and Tamburini are driven from the Italian Opera. Duprez and Pillet, the director, are at loggerheads. Duprez pretends that Pillet wants to shelve him, and Pillet that *Duprez est passé*. An offer has been made to Roger to accept the tenor of the Grand Opera, acting only during the absence or illness of Duprez. Roger replied, “Je ne veux pas être la double de personne.”

Taglioni, accompanied by Miss Corito, Edward Carey, and De Merante, is now in Paris, having obtained a most brilliant success at Milan. It is not true that she will appear at our opera, at least no offer has yet been made to her. Rossini is expected in Paris in the middle of May. The concert for the victims of Guadaloupe, got up by the Comtesse de Sparre at the Hôtel de Ville on Thursday, produced 10,000 francs (£400); all the *élite* of Paris were present. There was some most excellent music, chiefly performed by amateurs. The artists who on this occasion distinguished themselves were Dreyfus, the Bohemian pianist, Balf, our talented countryman, and Offenbach, a young and most talented performer on the violincello. This gentleman, the delight of our most fashionable salons, is as fortunate in his composition as he is master of his instrument. M. Offenbach's concert on the 2nd instant was attended by upwards of 900 persons, the most fashionable company that have adorned the splendid rooms of M. Hertz this winter.

The sale of the Aguado Gallery produced little more than one fourth of what was expected: it was estimated at £80,000, and brought only £24,000. Many Rubens were sold for £30 and £40.

On the 31st of March the forest of Bondy was discovered on fire; after some trouble it was extinguished, but not until great damage had been done. It is supposed to be the act of an incendiary.

Two equestrian statues of the Duke of Orleans are about to be erected—one in Paris, and the other in Algiers. The Government intend bringing to France, and erecting in Paris, the triumphal arch of Djemila. It is a curious fact that Marachetti was employed to produce both the statues of Wellington and Napoleon.

The comet was seen at Algiers on the 7th ult.

Monomaniac seems the order of the day. A fellow at Journilhac possessed the monomaniac of burying alive all his friends. Daily he dug graves, and invited his neighbours to take up their abode in the comfortable residences he had prepared for them. His poor mother sought refuge with her daughter, but, unfortunately, persuaded by the monomaniac, she returned home, and the next morning was found buried in the garden, with her hands above the earth.

Not Lynch law, but French village law:—A mayor of a village near to La Rochelle—who is not a police magistrate—lately condemned a petty thief to parade the village with a placard on his back on which was written, in large letters, “Thief;” and on the Sunday following to stand during divine service at the church door with the same badge.

We have had most beautiful weather in Paris, but in the south there has been much rain and many violent storms. The environs of Toulouse have been again inundated.

The remains of the celebrated Spanish general Palafox, who died a prisoner at Nancy in 1811, were disinterred on Wednesday last, and forwarded immediately to Spain.

PORTUGAL.—The Portuguese Government have proved themselves stubborn and stiff-necked to the last. They have rejected Lord Aberdeen's *ultimatum*, and will not consent to one farthing reduction upon our woollens beyond their former inadmissible proposition. It remains to be seen whether a great nation like England, having taken the decided step of fixing an *ultimatum*, will stultify and utterly degrade itself by submitting to Portuguese dictation, and worse, to Portuguese duplicity.

The session of the Cortes, which, according to the rule laid down in the Charter, ought to close on the 2nd of April next, is to be prolonged for one month more, in order to enable the Chambers to get through their financial business, for which purpose, however, a further extension will, in all probability, be necessary.

The new comet has been the innocent author of a good deal of mischief. The ignorant multitude took it into their heads that it was travelling post-haste towards them, and that a whisk of its playful tale would soon settle all terrestrial matters for ever. The world was to have come to an end, and as there happened to be a tremendous storm of thunder and lightning the ignorant and superstitious thought that in a few hours more it would be all over with them. In the neighbourhood of Bellas the people spent the whole night singing hymns in the open air, under the pelting rain.

The English barque Feronia, Taylor master, from Bristol to Palermo, out 22 days, was lost about 15 miles north of Cape St. Vincent, on the 21st inst. The master and five of the crew perished. The other three seamen escaped on shore by clinging to fragments of the wreck.

HUNGARY.—The Hungarian Diet is summoned to meet on the 14th of May, at Presburg. The general feeling of the necessity of the nobles consenting to be taxed creates the hope in Germany that an Hungarian land-tax may be adopted, and that this will allow the doing away of the duties levied on the frontiers of Austria. The fiscal separation of Hungary from Austria renders the latter country reluctant to enter the German Customs' Union, for it would leave Hungary out of it, which would greatly increase the separation between that kingdom and the Imperial house.

The *Augsburg Gazette* represents the cabinet of St. Petersburg as having sent a courier to M. Bouteef, bidding him not to send the Sultan's letter to St. Petersburg. Two concessions are to be made by Russia about Servia, but not going the length of recognising Prince Alexander.

AMERICA.—We were enabled in our latest edition last week to lay before our readers the American news received by the packet-ship Philadelphia, in addition to which we received papers to the 17th ult. by the Great Western steam-ship, Capt. Hoskin, which arrived at Liverpool from New York on Saturday morning. The Oxford and the Patrick Henry packet-ships also arrived at Liverpool on the same day with the Great Western, but the news by the steamer being several days later embraces all that was conveyed by the other vessels. On the 27th of February a message from the President was read in the House of Representatives, in reply to a request from the latter body for a copy of any communication received from the British Government as to the construction put by the President on those portions of Lord Ashburton's treaty which relate to the right of search question. Mr. Tyler, in his message, strongly declares against any pretensions, on the part of foreign powers, to visit vessels sailing under the American flag. Mr. Webster, the Secretary of State, supplied the substance of a communication from Lord Aberdeen to Mr. Fox, the British Minister in Washington, wherein his Lordship protests against the supposition that any one of the principles, in respect to this question, heretofore contended for by Great Britain, was in the slightest degree compromised by the late treaty.

The latest accounts from Kingston represent the health of Sir Charles Bagot as extremely precarious, and all hope of his ultimate recovery now appears to have fled.

The phenomenon visible in the heavens in Europe had been visible in the United States with even more brilliancy, and was universally regarded as a comet, with its head below the horizon. The descriptions of it precisely tally with those of European astronomers.

The *New Orleans Bee* gives the following from Campeachy:—By the brig Forest, Captain Omsted, which arrived yesterday, in four days, from Sisal, we have received late advices from the seat of war. To Captain Smith, of the sloop Freeland, and another gentleman who came passenger in the Forest, we are indebted for Merida papers to the 15th. From an official note addressed to the Secretary of War by Lopez de Llergo, we learn that the Mexicans had evacuated their position at China, leaving in their retreat four hundred men in the *hacienda* of Ghaiavac. The Yucatanese had set fire to the village, and burned the church, and a number of buildings. The report, heretofore current, that the Mexicans had been repulsed from the Eminencia, we imagine was unfounded, as the *Merida Boletin*, of the 14th and 15th ult., speaks of the firing upon the city being kept up, though with little effect. The loss of the Mexicans at the sortie upon China is confirmed; as also the death of General Andrade. In the attack, upon the 5th February, the Yucatecos did not pursue the besiegers to their fortress upon the Eminencia, but retreated to their barracks, after having driven in their outposts and advanced guards with great slaughter. The loss of the Campeachanos on that day was very considerable—of their Artillery Company but three men, a corporal, and sergeant, escaped. We learn verily that several prominent men in Campeachy had been killed by the populace, in consequence of treasonable designs. The discovery of the plot had produced much confusion.

MEXICO AND TEXAS.—The war in these parts still rages, and it is hard to guess at the probabilities of its termination. American "sympathisers" seem as plentiful in the south as they were, three or four years ago, in the north.

THE WEST INDIES.—The West India steam-ship Tiviot arrived at Falmouth on Sunday morning just as the mail coach was about to start. She left Tampico, Feb. 21st; Vera Cruz, 26th; Havannah, March 9th; Bermuda, 18th. Freight, 700,000 dollars (14,000 of which on account of the Mexican Government) and 180 barrels of cochineal. She does not bring a Jamaica mail.

A report had reached Tampico that a conducta from Real del Monte had been attacked by a strong band of robbers, and that the whole of the money had been carried off, amounting to 70,000 dollars. Also that two hundred Texian prisoners of war rose on their guard and liberated themselves when near to the city of Mexico. The Mexicans and Campachians were still at hostilities, but nothing definite had taken place. The Mexican Government were about to send additional troops to Campeachy, whence the accounts are not very favourable, although not officially made known. No confidence existed in the Government. Santa Anna intended leaving Vera Cruz for the capital on the 27th February.

The Thames was lying at Havannah, and to sail for the Gulf on March 10th. On March 18th the Dee was lying at Bermuda, and to leave for St. Thomas on the 19th March. The Avon arrived there with Feb. 1st mails, in thirty days from Falmouth, having become short of coals. The steamer with Feb. 15th mails had not arrived at St. Thomas March 12th. On March 2nd, the Illustrious, with the flag of Sir Charles Adam, was lying at Port Royal, shortly to sail for Havannah; the Spartan remained. At Vera Cruz, 26th Feb., remained the Electra; was about to sail for Tampico and Jamaica. At Bermuda, March 18th, remained the Ringdove, arrived from Halifax, and the schooner Hornet.

#### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

##### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The royal assent was given by commission to the Consolidated Fund, the Lords' Oaths, the Mutiny, the Marine Mutiny, the Indemnity, the Trans-ported Convicts, the Justice of the Peace (Ireland), and several private bills.—The Slave-trade Suppression (Texas, Uruguay, and Bolivia) Bill was read a first time.—Copies of all communications and correspondence with the Government of the United States, relative to the treaty of Washington, and a copy or extracts from the instructions issued to Lord Ashburton on his departure upon his special mission, were ordered, on the motion of the Marquis of Lansdowne.—The Earl of ABERDEEN, while granting these papers, took occasion to state that the differences supposed to exist between the Government of Great Britain and that of the United States, with regard to the interpretation of the article in the treaty referring to the right of visit, were more apparent than real; and that, at all events, no differences existed which could create any inconvenience, or lead to any unpleasant circumstances.—Lord ASHBURTON also asserted that there was, in point of fact, no difference existing at this moment between the two countries on the

point of the right of visit or search. He admitted that he had gone out for the purpose of meeting this amongst other questions which were supposed to be the subjects of complaint on the part of the United States. If nothing had been done on the subject, the reason was that, in the time he had arrived until he left the States, he had heard nothing but satisfaction expressed. No complaint having been made, it was not his business to stir in the matter.—Lord BROUHAM, on the suggestion of Lord Campbell that it would be well to wait until these papers were on the table, postponed his motion of thanks to Lord Ashburton from Tuesday until Friday.—The Earl of WICKLOW moved the second reading of the Dogs Bill, and accused Lord Campbell of having, on a former occasion, endeavoured to turn it into ridicule, by asking if it was a Government measure.—Lord CAMPBELL, amidst much laughter, denied that any case had been made out for it. "The noble earl," he proceeded, "has had a letter from some gentleman, who has been frightened by a dog, and that is all. He does not say the dog was in harness. For my own part, I should say that dogs in harness are much less dangerous than dogs out of harness."—("Hear, hear" from the LORD CHANCELLOR, and a general laugh).—After several other jokes at the expense of the oppressed canine race, their lordships divided, when there were for the second reading—contents 14, and non-contents 14. The LORD CHANCELLOR gave his casting vote against the motion, and the bill was consequently lost.

##### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

On the motion that the Ipswich Dock Bill do pass, Mr. ATTWOOD moved the addition of a clause exempting vessels taking in coal from the dock dues.—The clause was opposed by Mr. Gladstone, and rejected, upon a division, by 90 to 71.—The bill was then passed.—Several other private bills were advanced a stage.—Mr. S. CRAWFORD gave notice that he would move, as an amendment to Mr. C. Buller's motion on the subject of emigration, that the revenues derivable from the land and commerce of this country being adequate to afford employment and food to the whole population, it was compulsory upon the house to take measures for the better application and employment of these resources, before resorting to emigration for a remedy of distress.—On the motion of Mr. T. Duncombe, a return of the items composing the £15,000 expenses incurred for the late special commission was ordered.—Lord J. RUSSELL asked for the production of correspondence bearing upon the right of visit question, and the different construction put upon the clause, referring to that right, in the Washington treaty, by the respective Governments.—Sir R. PEEL promised to produce the correspondence or extracts required, similar to those acceded to by the Earl of Aberdeen in the Lords, and affirmed that the apparent difference between the two Governments was one of definition rather than of principle. The right hon. gentleman added, that the bill for the adjudication of the Oregon territory had not passed the Congress; while a bill had passed enabling the Executive Government of the United States to give full effect to the treaty of Washington.—Lord J. RUSSELL gave notice that he would not move his resolutions on the subject of education till after Easter.—Mr. Rose gave notice, for Friday, of a motion for a correspondence relating to the mail-coach contracts of Ireland.—An hon. member gave notice that he would, on Tuesday, move that the Attorney-General be directed to prosecute the parties reported by the Nottingham Election Committee as guilty of bribery.—On the motion for the re-commitment of the Registration of Voters Bill, Lord J. RUSSELL objected to the new clauses, which give the appellate jurisdiction to the Court of Common Pleas, as introducing a principle unconstitutional and destructive to the privileges of the house, and virtually repealing the Reform Act.—The house went into committee on the bill.—On clause 44, allowing costs to the amount of 20s., to be awarded by the revising barristers, Mr. G. KNIGHT proposed they should have the power of awarding to the extent of 40s., and divided. His amendment was lost by 39 to 113.—On clause 57, which gives the appeal from the revising barristers' decisions to the Court of Common Pleas, which decision, on appeal, is to be binding on the committees of the Houses of Commons, Lord J. RUSSELL moved its rejection, as being essentially a new principle, and, in fact, a new bill in itself.—After a long discussion the committee divided, when there were for the clause, 164; and against it, 51.—The other clauses and schedules of the bill were agreed to, after some unimportant divisions, and the bill ordered to be reported.—Adjourned at half-past one.

##### HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

Their lordships sat only a few minutes, during which several petitions were presented, and some bills on the table forwarded a stage, after which their lordships adjourned.

##### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

On the motion of Lord C. FITZROY, a new writ was ordered to be issued for the election of a member for the Eastern Division of the county of Suffolk, in the room of Sir Charles Brooke Vere, now deceased.—Mr. S. CRAWFORD presented a petition emanating from the Universal Suffrage Association of Dublin, signed by 2000 persons. This petition stated at great length the various grievances and sufferings which the great body of the people of Ireland had to complain of in common with their fellow-countrymen of England and Scotland. They ascribed their sufferings mainly to class legislation, arising from the defective state of the representation. They alluded specially to the injustice done Ireland in the provisions of the Legislative Union, and insufficient representation produced by it, and they asserted their right to demand a reparation of that measure. They prayed that the house would pass into law a measure called the People's Charter, which embraces representation by male adults, vote by ballot, annual parliaments, no property qualification, payment of members, and equal electoral rights. Also a petition from 128 electors and inhabitants of Cambridge, in support of the complete suffrage principles; and a petition from 1600 electors and inhabitants of Kendal, joining in a like prayer.—Several hon. members presented petitions from various Dissenting congregations against the educational clauses of the Factory Bill.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE said that on the 16th of February he had moved for a copy of all orders issued by the Commissioners of Customs affecting the trade of the port of London, from the 1st of January, 1840; and although that return could have been prepared in seven days, it

favourable for its culture. He would have sold the opium he had seized, and thus realized three millions of money, instead of burning it in the presence of witnesses; or he would impose a duty on its importation which would yield him a large revenue. Even an *ad valorem* duty of 25 per cent. would yield a revenue of one million. Yet none of these things did he do, and it would be too much, therefore, to charge him with insincerity in the face of such facts. It was said that if the growth of the poppy was put an end to in India that it would be taken up by some other country. It was to be remembered, however, that it would be a long time before it could be produced in such quantities, and in the meantime we might expect an improved morality in China, and such an improved police as would check the revival of the detestable trade. The noble lord thanked the house for the attention with which he had been heard, and expressed a hope that whoever might honour him by replying to his statements would answer him by facts. He could not help saying that perceiving this country, with one arm resting on the east, and the other on the west, and trampling in too many instances upon every notion of morality and justice, he would rather, if such was to be its future course, that we should withdraw ourselves within the circumference of our moral innocence, and descend at once to the level of a third-rate power.—Mr. BROTHERTON seconded the motion relying upon the aphorism that that which was morally wrong could never be politically right. We were scattering poison and death amongst the Chinese, and neither the loss to the revenue nor any other reason could justify such a grievous infliction upon the human race. For the sake of the interests of commerce, for the sake of the people of China, and for the sake of the people of this country, he hoped the house would interfere to put a stop to the opium trade.—Mr. B. BARING said he feared that the growth of the poppy in India could not be put a stop to, for, if given up in the Company's territories, it would only give encouragement to a system of smuggling opium from the neighbouring states, which it would be as impossible for the East India Company to check, as it was impossible for the Chinese to keep the drug out of that empire. The effect of the monopoly was beneficial to India, for it confined the growth of the poppy to particular districts, in which districts opium was not consumed. He did not mean to say that the revenue should be maintained in opposition to every moral feeling, but it was most important that such an amount of revenue should not be given up, unless they were sure that doing so would be productive of a remedy for the evil. The only chance of putting a stop to smuggling on the coast of China was by inducing the Emperor of that country to legalise the introduction of opium, which no one, except the insane, would think it practicable to exclude. Indeed there was no reason to suppose that the next despatches from China would not contain a notification that the trade has been already legalised. The honourable gentleman concluded by moving, as an amendment, the previous question.—Sir G. STAUNTON contended that the owners of the opium which was seized and destroyed in China had a just claim for compensation. He had travelled much in China, and had had great intercourse with the people. He had, while so travelling, experienced less interference on the part of the police than he had done in many European countries. We were, unfortunately, unpopular in China, and more particularly in Canton, where the feeling against us amounted to hatred; and this feeling was far from being mitigated by the smuggling of opium. Indeed, it was so strong, that many people were of opinion that the Emperor could not hold his throne if he were to legalise the trade in opium. He was, therefore, desirous that this country should discontinue the traffic, before it led to a second war; and he hoped that Lord Ashley would be encouraged to persevere by the example of Mr. Wilberforce upon a subject of equal interest.—Lord JOCOYN said he had himself witnessed scenes which fully substantiated the evils, physical and moral, which had been stated by Lord Ashley, and, if he thought the motion before the house would put an end to the trade in opium, he would support it; but he was of opinion that the monopoly actually checked the production of opium, although, for purposes of revenue, the Government of India had recently too much encouraged the growth of the poppy. Still, he felt that, both in a commercial and financial point of view, we ought to hesitate before adopting a policy so decisive.—Captain LAVARD condemned the opium trade, and said that, though we had triumphed over the Chinese, we should not despise and insult them.—Mr. HOOG contended that no substitute could be found in the room of the monopoly of the cultivation of the poppy. That monopoly not only acted as a check upon the production of opium, but its evils were greatly exaggerated. It was impossible to put down the smuggling of opium upon a coast so extensive as that of China, otherwise than by legalising the trade, which he hoped would be done before long by the Chinese Government.—Sir E. COLEBROOK contended that in this case it was impossible to hold a middle course—the traffic in opium must be legalised or prohibited altogether.—Mr. LINDSAY supported the view of the question taken by Mr. HOOG, and regretted he could not assent to the motion of Lord Ashley.—Mr. HINDLEY moved the adjournment of the debate, but on a division the adjournment was negatived by a majority of 118 to 26.—After some discussion upon the propriety of adjourning, Lord SANDON with some difficulty obtained the attention of the house, and argued in support of the motion of Lord Ashley, with the general spirit of which he entirely agreed.—Sir R. INGLIS hoped that no one would vote on the question who had not heard the speech of his noble friend, Lord Ashley, whose proposition he most warmly supported.—Sir R. PEEL said it behaved the House of Commons to weigh well the resolutions it adopted upon a subject so important as the present. A resolution was very different thing from a bill. In the case of a bill the house has many opportunities of expressing its opinions, but in the case of a resolution the whole question was settled by a single vote. Would they, under such circumstances, at once decide that no poppy should be grown in India, when, by so doing, they would be only throwing the trade into the hands of the inhabitants of the Manila Islands, and find even there that the trade would be mainly conducted by means of British capital. It was far better to leave the matter in the hands of Sir Henry Pottinger, who was negotiating with the Emperor of China upon the subject, while the British Government was in every way discouraging the smuggling of opium into China, and had even recommended that it should not be introduced into Hong-Kong. With respect to putting down the monopoly in the growth of the poppy the right hon. baronet contended that if it was impossible to prevent the introduction of opium into India from the neighbouring states, it was the opinion of all the authorities on the subject that the best restriction that could be imposed was the establishment of this very monopoly. He only called upon the house to postpone its judgment, by not allowing the question to be put, in order that the whole matter might for the present be left in the hands of the executive Government.—After a few words from Mr. ACLAND, who opposed the motion, Lord ASHLEY replied, and withdrew his motion, in the belief that from what he had heard it might interfere prejudicially with the exertions making by the Government.—The motion was then withdrawn, and the house adjourned.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.

The house did not sit.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The house met at four o'clock.—Petitions against the educational clauses were presented by Mr. Strut, from Smalley, in Derbyshire; by Mr. V. Smith, from Kettering; by Mr. G. Knight, from Bradford; by Mr. Hawes (51 petitions), from various dissenting congregations and Sunday-school teachers of Yorkshire, Kent, Surrey, Northampton, and Gloucester; by Mr. S. Crawford, 42 petitions from Rochdale and its neighbourhood; by Mr. Hutt, three petitions from dissenters of Durham; by Mr. Ewart, from dissenters of Somerset, from Wigan, from Yorkshire, and other places; by Lord Barnard, from Salop.—The Health of Towns Bill was, on the motion of Mr. MACKINNON, postponed till Wednesday, the 25th of April.—Mr. Ewart, in the absence of his hon. friend the member for Finsbury, moved the second reading of the Players of Interludes Bill. He hoped no opposition would be offered to this stage of the bill, but that the discussion should be postponed till it went into committee.—Mr. M. SUTTON could not assent to the bill as it stood. While he admitted that the present state of the law was in some respects unsatisfactory, he did not think the remedy proposed was that which would best meet the difficulty. This bill, if it passed as it now stood, would take from the magistrates all power of granting licences for theatres. On the understanding that an opportunity to discuss the measure would be given at a future period, he would not oppose the second reading.—The bill was read a second time, and committed for Wednesday, the 26th April.—Mr. S. HERBERT moved the second reading of the Admiralty Lands Bill, which was read a second time, and committed for the first Monday after the Easter recess.—The clerk at the table read a petition which had been received from certain electors of the borough of Cambridge, complaining of the undue return of Mr. Fitzroy Kelly at the late election for that borough.—The petition was referred to the committee of selection.—On the motion of Mr. GREEN the Sudbury Witnesses Indemnity Bill was through committee; and the Sudbury Disfranchisement Bill was read a third time and passed.—The house then adjourned at five o'clock.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The bills for carrying the slave-trade treaties with the republics of Bolivia, Texas, and Uruguay passed through committee and were reported.—On the motion of the Earl of WICKLOW, returns connected with the amount of taxes paid on Irish property were ordered.—Lord MONTAGUE then rose to move, pursuant to notice, for certain returns relative to the articles of cotton and wool, with the view of procuring a reduction of the tariff on those articles.—The Duke of WELLINGTON said the article of cotton required no reduction, as there had been a rapid increase in that trade during the continuance of the duty. The noble duke proposed an amendment to the motion of the noble lord, that the averages be taken for the last ten years, instead of the last seven; but, after some further conversation, the returns were ordered and the house adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The Northern and Eastern Railway Bill was read a third time and passed.—A great number of petitions relative to the Factories Bill, the Corn-laws, and the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill, were presented.—Mr. HUME postponed his motion relative to the Washington Treaty until Monday.—Sir J. GRAHAM, in answer to Mr. H. JOHNSTON, said that it was not the intention of the Government to introduce any legislative measure on the subject of the Church of Scotland.—Mr. C. BULLER then rose to bring forward the motion of which he had given notice, than an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she will take into her most gracious consideration the means by which extensive and systematic colonisation may be most effec-

tually rendered available for augmenting the resources of her Majesty's empire, giving additional employment to capital and labour, both in the United Kingdom and in the colonies, and thereby bettering the condition of her people.—Mr. S. CRAWFORD moved an amendment to the effect "that the resources derivable from the lands, manufactures, and commerce of the United Kingdom, if fully brought into action, were adequate to afford the means of giving employment and supplying food to the whole population, and therefore, before any measure was adopted for removing any portion of the population into foreign lands, it was the duty of Parliament to take into consideration the measures necessary for the better application of these resources to the employment and support of the people."—Mr. G. KNIGHT opposed the motion.—Lord STANLEY entered into a lengthened statement, for the purpose of showing the present condition of the colonies and the resources that might be made available for defraying the expense of the importation of labour, and said he should feel bound to oppose the amendment, and would meet the motion by moving the previous question.—Motion negatived.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Lord BROUGHAM brought forward his motion for a vote of thanks to Lord Ashburton, for having successfully negotiated the recent treaty with America. He recapitulated the leading incidents in the history of the boundary disputes between the two countries, and pronounced a strong censure on General Cass, whom he described as exasperating the ill-feeling which prevailed in the minds of the lower classes of the Americans towards England, and pandering to the worst passions of the mob, for the purpose of succeeding to the presidential chair of the Union. He then reviewed Lord Ashburton's negotiations which ended in the treaty, contending that the honour and rights of this country had in no shape been surrendered or compromised. The noble and learned lord dwelt at great length on the subjects of the French and English boundary maps, the merits of Lord Ashburton, the attacks which had been made upon him, and contended that a more eligible appointment could not have been made, in order to bring to a favourable conclusion the disputes between this country and America.—The Duke of CAMBRIDGE expressed his concurrence in the motion, approving both of the conduct of Lord Ashburton in undertaking and concluding the treaty, and the treaty itself.—The Marquis of LANSDOWNE inquired if the motion had been brought forward with the sanction of the Government?—The Earl of ABERDEEN said it had been brought forward without any connection with the Government, but it would meet with its hearty support.—The Marquis of LANSDOWNE admitted the high qualifications of Lord Ashburton, and was at first disposed to view the treaty with feelings of approbation. But a closer inspection of its details, and a perusal of the correspondence, had changed his opinion. He concluded by moving, as an amendment, that the house do adjourn.—The Earl of ABERDEEN contended that Lord Ashburton had successfully fulfilled his mission. The Government adopted all the responsibility of his acts, and he was sure that he (Lord Ashburton) would prize the vote of thanks as highly as it had been proposed by ministers.—Lord CAMPBELL contended that Lord Ashburton had been overmatched by Mr. Webster, and had made concessions to the Americans which involved the rights of this country.—After Lord CHESTER had declared his approval of the mission, Lord DENMAN said he was approved generally of the treaty, but disapproved of particular phraseology adopted by Lord Ashburton in his correspondence relative to slavery. It was a crime so enormous that it gave every nation a right to put it down; and he could not but regret, therefore, the low tone which had been taken with respect to it. On the same principle, he considered our cruisers justified in destroying the barracoons on the coast of Africa.—The motion was then carried without a division.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

A number of private bills were forwarded a stage. In answer to a question from Lord John Russell, with regard to the state of the revenue, Sir ROBERT PEEL said that, in consequence of the great financial measure of last year—the income tax—it would be utterly impossible for the Government to lay any financial statement before the house until it was ascertained what would be the productiveness of that impost. It would, therefore, be impossible for the Chancellor of the Exchequer to anticipate the usual period for the financial statement; but very early after Easter he would be able to state to the house what were the views of the Government on the subject of finance.—The house then went into a committee of supply, when several votes were taken.

## THE OVERLAND MAIL.

## CHINA AND INDIA.

Our despatches in anticipation of the Indian mail to the 1st March are arrived. They bring most important intelligence from Scinde. It appears that the Amirs of Hyderabad, while making arrangements to collect a large army, continued to play "fast and loose" with Major Outram, whom the Indian Government had in December sent to them in order to make terms. It must be recollected that those Amirs, who were long regarded as tributaries of the Afghan empire, had within some years enjoyed a sort of independence of all subjection. Their principles were those of Eastern despots who govern the country for their own special advantage. Industry and civilization were at a stand there, while the most fertile districts along the Indus were turned into wastes or jungle deserts for the preservation of the wild animals whom those Amirs amused themselves occasionally in hunting and destroying.

The British Government having introduced civilization into a portion of Scinde, and having taken possession of the Indus, the navigation of which became a matter of general benefit, a demand was made on the Amirs to give up, for the use of that navigation, certain strips of land lying along the river. They, feeling that they could not immediately refuse, temporised until at length their troops were collected, when, on the 14th of February, they sent word to Major Outram to retire from their city. Major Outram, who did not suppose that they would proceed to extremities, delayed. On the 15th the residency of the British Political Agent, or Minister, was attacked. It was gallantly defended by 100 men for several hours; but at length, their ammunition having been expended, the British soldiers retired, with a small loss, to the steamers, and proceeded to join Sir Charles Napier, then at the head of about 2700 men, at a distance of about twenty miles from the capital of the Amirs. The latter hastened, at the head of 22,000 men, to attack the British force.

On the 17th a battle took place, which can only be compared to the celebrated one at Plassey, in which, after a severe struggle of three hours, the Amirs were totally routed and their troops dispersed. The loss of the British troops was considerable. The Amirs on the following day surrendered themselves prisoners of war, and Hyderabad was occupied by the conquerors. The capture of this most important position is of immense value; the valuable and fertile districts along the Indus can now be restored to industry and the arts of peace, and millions, as of old, will soon live in happiness, in those plains where those depots have during more than a century scattered misery and desolation.

At eight o'clock A.M. the advanced guard of Major-General Sir C. Napier's force discovered the enemy's camp, and at nine o'clock the British troops formed in order of battle, being composed of about 2800 men, of all arms, and 12 pieces of artillery. The enemy opened a most determined and destructive fire upon the British troops, and during the action which ensued, with the most undaunted bravery, repeatedly rushed upon them, sword in hand; after a most resolute and desperate contest, which lasted for upwards of three hours, the enemy was completely defeated and put to flight, with the estimated loss of about 5000 men, 1000 of whom were left dead on the field, together with the whole of their artillery, ammunition, and standards, a considerable quantity of stores, and some treasure.

The following is the official report of the result:—

9TH REGIMENT LIGHT CAVALRY.—Killed: Lieutenant and Brevet Captain and Adjutant Cookson.—Wounded: Captain A. Tucker, Lieutenant and Brevet Captain S. Smith, Lieutenant H. G. C. Plowden, and Ensign J. H. Firth.

HER MAJESTY'S 22ND REGIMENT.—Killed: Captain W. W. Tew. Wounded: Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Pennefather, Captain Conway, Lieutenant F. P. Harding, Ensign R. Pennefather, and Ensign H. Bowden.

12TH REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.—Killed: Captain and Brevet Major Jackson, Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Meade, Lieutenant Wood.—Wounded: Ensign Holbrough.

25TH REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.—Killed: Major Teasdale.—Wounded: Lieutenant and Quartermaster Phayre, and Lieutenant Bourdillon.

STAFF.—Major Wyllie, Assistant Adjutant-General S. and B., wounded. One horse killed under Lieutenant Mac Murdo, Acting Assistant Quartermaster-General.

It appears that the plan of an attack in order to exterminate all the British in Scinde was not confined to Hyderabad: it extended itself throughout the territories of the Amirs, but their utmost efforts have been baffled, and they are now prisoners.

The intelligence from Afghanistan is that anarchy continues to prevail there. Akbar Khan is said to be master of Cabul, and his father, Dost Mahomed, is proceeding from Lahore towards Peshawar, as if to join him. Akbar Khan has threatened to invade the province of Peshawar, and to take it from the Sikhs, but the good treatment of old Dost Mahomed by the latter may prevent that invasion. From Candahar news has been received that Sufi Jung had been compelled to quit that city, and to seek safety in flight.

Lord Ellenborough, who had arrived at Delhi on the 5th of February, was preparing to go to Agra, where his presence was considered necessary, not only on account of the death of Scinde, the powerful chief of Gwalior, at the age of 27 years, to whom an adopted heir has been named, but also in order to contribute, by various arrangements, to put an end to the disturbances in the Bundelkund districts.

Among the reports was one that the Brahmins at Sonnauth had declined to receive the much-talked-of gates, which they regarded as polluted by their application to a Mahomedan's tomb, and that these celebrated trophies were to be sent to another destination.

The courts martial on the officers engaged in the proceedings at Cabul have terminated in the acquittal of all; but though the verdict of "Not guilty" has been pronounced for each, there is a most marked distinction made in the remarks of the Governor-General and of the Commander-in-Chief as to the opinion formed of the acts of Major Pottinger and the other leading officers.

The latest intelligence from Canton comes down to the 21st of January, from which it appears that the Imperial Commissioner Eleopu had arrived there on the 10th, but it was doubted if the negotiations respecting the tariff would commence until after the beginning of the Chinese new year, which was on the 30th of January. Sir Henry Pottinger had left Hong Kong for Canton on the 17th, in order to pay a visit of ceremony. Colonel Macmillan left Bombay on the 18th of February, on board a steamer, in order to deliver the ratified treaty to the Plenipotentiary.

DELHI.—Lord Ellenborough had arrived at Delhi, and the Imperial City has been quite frightened from its propriety. His entry, though taking place on a Sunday, was a magnificent sight. The procession included no less than seventy elephants, and almost as many native princes and chiefs, whose splendid apparel and the glittering uniforms of their followers, contributed to dazzle the eye, if not to bewilder the brain of the spectator. His lordship has given and received numerous entertainments, and granted audiences to many native rulers; he has visited the public places of the city; and he has had a military spectacle, though, from the comparatively small number of regiments available, it was not nearly so imposing an affair as that at Ferozepore. On leaving Delhi, Lord Ellenborough was to take his departure for Agra, which place he will by this time have reached.

THE SONNAUTH GATES.—These relics of antiquity, the "glorious trophies" of Lord Ellenborough's "successful war," arrived at Delhi on the 14th ultimo, in a beautiful car, surmounted by a gorgeous canopy of crimson and gold. The Sikh and Hindoo chiefs, through whose territories they had passed in their journey from Ferozepore, exhibited the liveliest emotions of gratitude and joy at the sight of them.

CAMBRIDGE, April 1.—GRACES OF THE SENATE.—On Friday a grace to carry into effect the recommendation of the report of the Syndicate (Feb. 23rd), suggesting a permanent Board of Directors of the University Studies, was rejected in the Non-Regent House, the numbers being:

Non placet . . . . . 27 | Placet . . . . . 19  
A grace passed, authorising the Vice-Chancellor to pay Mr. Glashier, of the Observatory, £20 gratuity out of the University chest; and another, appointing Mr. Griffin, of St. John's College, Deputy Proctor, in the absence of Mr. Howlett.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRICAL FUND DINNER.—The anniversary dinner of this society took place on Wednesday, at the Freemasons' Tavern. Many of the staunch friends and promoters of the interests of the drama were present, and not fewer than one hundred and fifty gentlemen sat down to an excellent dinner, which was presided over by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, in the absence of his royal brother, the Duke of Sussex, the President of the Association. Many of the leading dramatists and vocalists of the Covent-garden establishment were also present, and it is needless to add that, in such a company, many professional performers of distinguished eminence rendered the intervals between the business portions of the evening more than usually delightful, by the exercise of their vocal and instrumental musical qualifications. After the removal of the cloth, the usual loyal toasts were given from the chair, and were received with that enthusiasm with which the names of the members of the royal family are ever welcomed by the grateful objects of their never-failing munificence. In the course of the evening a list of subscriptions was announced, amounting to about £650. Her Majesty set, as usual, 100 guineas, and the King of Hanover £50.

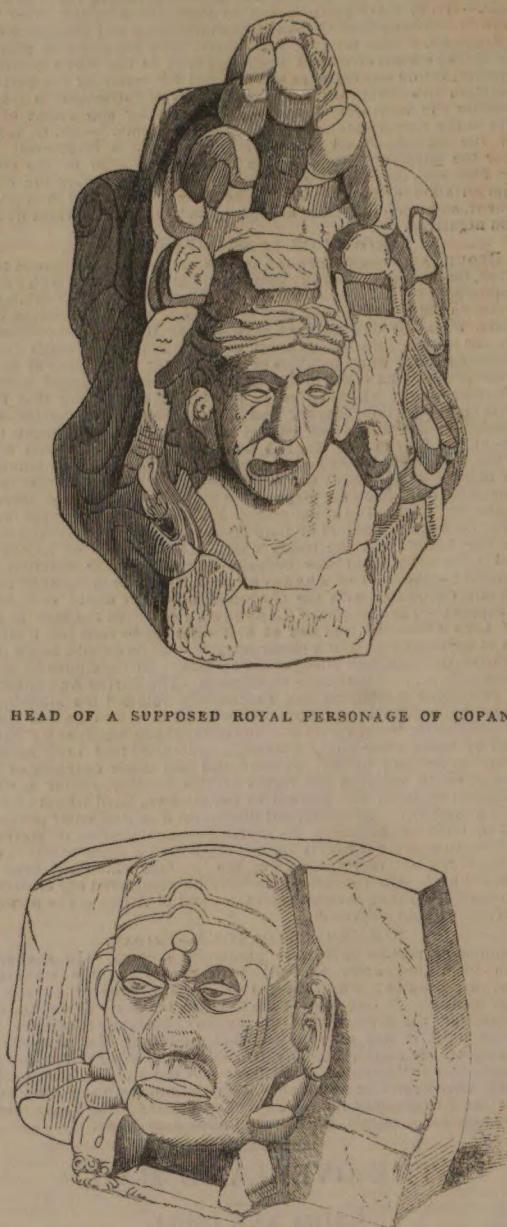
EXTENSIVE ROBBERY AT THE EARL OF WILTON'S.—Intelligence was received at Scotland yard, on Tuesday, that on the previous night there had been stolen from the country seat of the Earl of Wilton, at Melton Mowbray, Bank of England notes to the amount of £200, Bank of Grantham notes to the amount of £100, the numbers and dates of all unknown; an old-fashioned goblet, knife and spoon, and numerous other articles of silver gilt; a very small gold watch, about the size of half-a-crown, with a rose, in enamel, on the back; an immense number of silver pencil-cases, gold snuff-boxes, and other valuable ornamental articles; a small solid silver clock, four inches by two, set round the face with turquoise; a silver Turkish inkstand and chain, such as worn by the Turks at their side.

## EXTINCT CITIES OF CENTRAL AMERICA.

The political convulsions of Central America, the wars of the Texians, and the recent triumphs of the people of Yucatan, Guatemala, Honduras, and neighbouring provinces, over the Mexican forces, having invested its "vexed borders" with fresh interest, we have determined on devoting a page to their historic illustration. These distracted states are situated between the tenth and twentieth parallels of north latitude, and the eighty-third and ninety-fourth of longitude west of Greenwich. On the north the shores are washed by the Atlantic waters of the Gulf of Mexico and the Bay of Honduras, and on the south by the Pacific Ocean. The climate is temperate, but humid; the general surface raised about 150 feet above the level of the sea, and varied by innumerable piles of magnificent mountains. The bases of the hills, the valleys, and the banks of the streams are clothed with dense forests of evergreen oaks, mahogany, cotton-tree, and many species of palms, besides vast parasitic tribes which climb from tree to tree and branch to branch, and weave the woods into almost impenetrable masses. The agricultural and commercial products are, in the absence of industry and enterprise, very limited in their range. The great export trade is mahogany and wax. Corn and black beans, from which the favourite tortillas are prepared, are raised in great abundance. Sisal hemp, or henken, is produced in limited quantities. Sugar, cotton, Campeachy hats, and ill-bred cattle nearly complete the catalogue. The inhabitants are chiefly of Spanish and Indian descent, and of various mixed races between them. Once, however, this beautiful country was the seat of a mighty empire, greatly advanced in the arts and elegancies of life, possessed of a system of religion and a written language of its own, governed by independent kings, and having at command vast military power and civilized resources. All that now remains of them are the perishing temples, palaces, idols, and altars of their "high places," and a few dispirited Indians, their lineal descendants. Of these unfortunate people Mr. Norman, in his "Rambles in Yucatan," says, the "Indian performs the menial labour of the country, and there is an appearance of apathy in his looks and actions which seems to carry with it the signs of a broken, or at least a subdued spirit; resting upon him like a melancholy vision, a dreamy remembrance of better days." Indeed these "children of the sun" have been so utterly blighted by the domination of their Spanish conquerors, that, like the aborigines of New Holland, described by Cook, they have lost the last sign of an intelligent spirit



FRONT VIEW OF ONE OF THE IDOLS OF COPAN.



HEAD OF AN IDOL OF COPAN.



BACK VIEW OF IDOL OF COPAN.

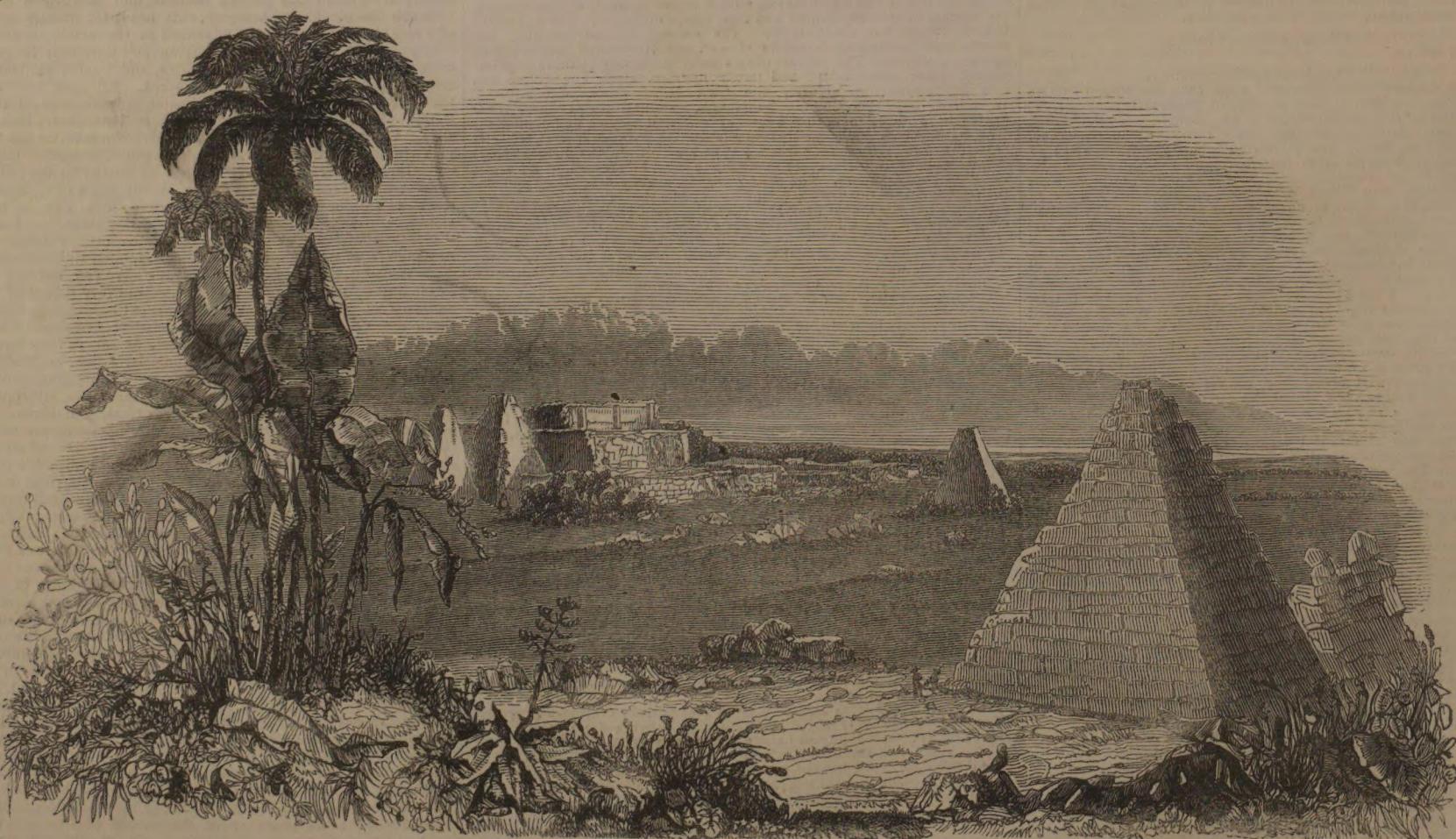
the Spaniards call them—"idols," and were once the deities of the departed people. These sculptured memorials have excited the enthusiastic admiration of the people in the United States: they have compared them to the early efforts of classic antiquity, and have gone so far as to give them an antediluvian parentage. In our opinion, however, they are of a very low character of art, and are of a comparatively recent period. We can sympathise with the extravagant joy of Jonathan in discovering an ancient and highly-civilised ancestry for his adopted country—of "ruins of temples which may have been historical when Solomon was laying the foundations of the first temple ever raised by the hand of man to the honour and glory of the true God. *Ruins of palaces in which Phidias and Praxiteles might have gone to study ancient masters.*" But we believe that the prows of many of the canoes of New Zealand and the Polynesian Islands exhibit specimens of equal, and, in fact, very similar sculptures. There is nothing amongst them at all comparable to Persian, Egyptian, or even Norman art. The grand and distinctive excellence of these ruins, and that which most powerfully attests the mental energy and advanced civilisation of these people, is found in the grand proportions of their vast

palaces and the elegance of their decorations; and, as Mr. Stephens forcibly observes, the whole presents "the spectacle of a people skilled in architecture, sculpture, and drawing, and, beyond all doubt, other more perishable arts, and possessing the cultivation and refinement attendant upon these, not derived from the Old World, but originating and growing up here without models or masters, having a distinct, separate, independent existence, like the plants and fruits of the soil, indigenous."

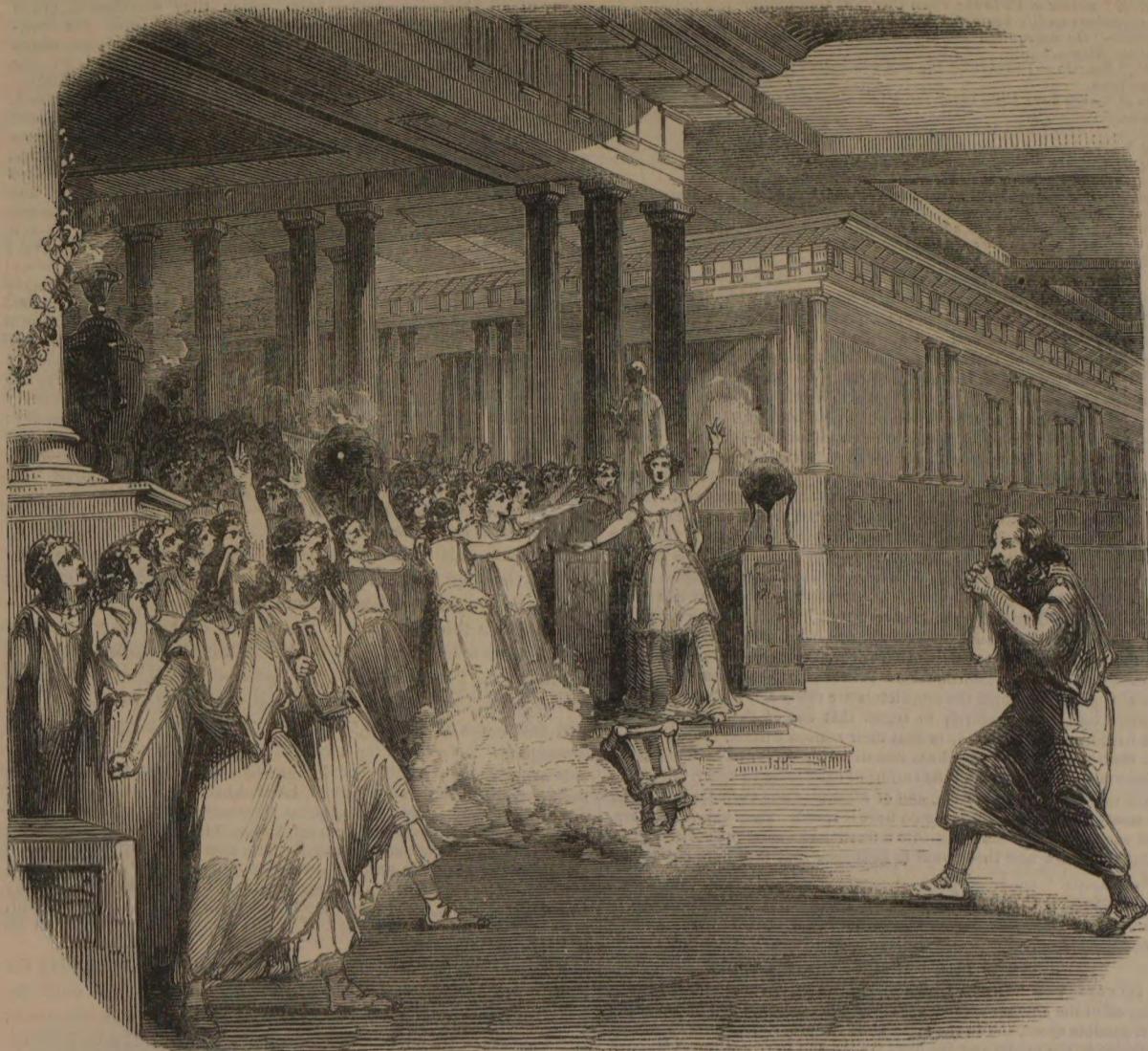
It appears that in the time of Cortez and Alvarado, who overran the country and broke the sceptre of its proud nationality, the states of Central America stood upon "power's high pinnacle" unfading and undiminished. Herrera, the Spanish historian, says of Yucatan, "The whole country is divided into eighteen districts, and in all of them were so many and such stately stone buildings, that it was amazing; and the great wonder is, that having no use of any metal, they were able to raise such structures, which seem to have been temples, for their houses were always of timber and thatched. In those edifices were carved the figures of naked men, with earrings, after the Indian manner, and idols of all sorts." Of the natives, he says, "they flattened their heads and foreheads, their ears bored,

with rings in them. Their faces were generally good, and not very brown, but *without beards*, for they scorched them when young, that they might not grow. Their hair was long, like women, with which they made a garland about the head, and a little tail hung behind. The men wore a roll, eight fingers broad, going several times round the waist, and had square mantles, knotted on the shoulders, and sandals made of deer-skins." The reader, as Mr. Stephens observes, almost sees here, in the flattened heads and costumes of the natives, a picture of the sculptured and stuccoed figures of Palenque and other places. Bernal Diaz, Gomara, and others who accompanied Cortez, bear corresponding testimony. The date of these ruins and of the great dynasties who founded them would appear, then, to range through the five centuries from A.D. 1000 to the period of the Spanish conquest. Their sudden extinction is one of the wonders of history; but, as a Christian people, we find its solution in that memorable prophecy of our faith, "the idols He shall utterly abolish."

The country is now under the dominion of half-a-dozen flimsy republics, which offer even less security to life, *capital*, or conscience than, as governments, they possess themselves.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE RUINS OF UXMAL, YUCATAN.



SCENE FROM THE OPERA OF "SAPPHO."

## DRURY LANE.

Last Saturday evening this house afforded a triple novelty, to a most numerous congregation of its friends and patrons—a new opera; a new *prima donna* (Miss Clara Novello); and a new accession to its vocal force, in the person of the first English singer of her day—Mrs. Alfred Shaw.

The name of the opera—“Sappho”—was of itself sufficient to interest all who had been either classically acquainted with the story of the love-martyr of the Leucadian cliff, by some of her own “fervent fragments,”

Which still—like sparkles of Greek fire,  
Undying, ev'n beneath the wave—  
Burn on thro' time, and ne'er expire!

or familiarised with it by the thousand pilgrim tourists of the day, who have described

The very spot where SAPPHO sung  
Her swan-like music, ere she sprung  
(Still holding, in that fearful leap,  
By her lov'd lyre) into the deep,  
And dying, quench'd the fatal fire,  
At once, of both her heart and lyre!

The life and tragical death of the enthusiastic, the inspired, but unfortunate Lesbian, would have formed a magnificent subject for the burning genius of Byron, who, in Julia's letter to Juan, has unavowedly translated one of Ovid's imaginary epistles of Sappho to Phaon with all the intensity of feeling congenial to such a wild and impassioned theme.

Thus far have we been led to dwell, with associated feelings, on the interesting story of the mortal muse; but here we must take leave of its beauty and romance, to consider a thing which bears no further resemblance to it than a burletta does to the tragedy it desecrates, by preserving the names only of its *dramatis personæ*. Still, the heroine, however *mutata ab illa*, is drawn by the writer of the *libretto* as an impassioned character, and coloured by the author of the music with considerable warmth of expression and occasional energy. Of this more anon. Let us proceed to examine the merits of the fair *débutante*, and see whether her notions of the character incline to the model of antiquity or to the modern sketch; or, in

fact, whether she have any notions or not beyond the vain *conceitti* that she is the most finished vocalist in the world. Miss Clara Anastasia Novello is in her twenty-fifth year. She possesses a very beautiful and well-trained soprano voice, which, *per se*, is capable of procuring its fair owner a favourable first hearing; but we must regrettably exclaim, with the fox of Phaedrus, “*Quanta species non habet cerebrum!*” and, consequently, she has not the power of making those lasting impressions which are more the effects of mental than physical endowments. Her enunciation is “clear—but oh, how cold!” Her *bravura* is neat, but unimpassioned; her *graziosa* not the “grace beyond the reach of art;” and her *pathos*—what? or where? Let echo answer! Still she possesses the *instrumental* part of good singing's requisites, and in characters of a less intellectual nature she will be everywhere found an acquisition. Her first song, “Morning has never dawned,” was skilfully executed; but the uproarious manner in which she was called for at the conclusion of the first act reminded us of a speech of Antigerides (the celebrated flute-player of antiquity), who, hearing one day, at a distance, a violent burst of applause bestowed upon a performer, exclaimed, “There must be something very bad in that man's playing, or those people would not be so lavish in their approbation.” The noise of *claqueurs* is very different from the spontaneous *furore* of real admiration. In the second act, in which Mrs. Alfred Shaw appeared as *Climene*, judgment “was herself again,” and hailed the great vocalist in a manner alike creditable to her and her hearers. The air, “My bursting heart,” was given with indescribable beauty, in the very soul of song, and was most

enthusiastically received. The beautiful duet of “Sweet tears,” was most deservedly encored. Mr. Phillips sustained effectively the part of *Alcander*. Mr. Allen, in *Phaon*, left us nothing to wish for but a greater power of voice to be the vehicle of his pure taste and feeling. He was encored in “Justly the doom pursues me.” The choruses were admirably trained; and some of the scenery, particularly Marshall's portions, most beautifully and classically executed. And now for a few words on the music of “Sappho.” Its composer, Giovanni Pacini, Maestro Cavaliere, and director of *Il Teatro Reale*, at Lucca, has been long celebrated on the Continent as the author of many *arias*, remarkable for their peculiar pathos and sweetness; also for elegant *fioriture* or embellishing variations, which have received the adoption of the first singers of the day—amongst whom may be reckoned Pasta and Rubini. His opera of “Niobe” created *furore*, but his fame amongst his compatriots had not reached its zenith before the production of his “Sappho.” *En paranthese*, we may observe that Miss Novello achieved more glory in Lucca, by her performance in this opera, than she is likely to do in the English adaptation of it at Drury. Pacini has not any very astounding qualities as a composer, but he possesses a very delicate and keen sensibility for his art; and, perhaps, would have exhibited a genius quite equal to his work, if the wild spirit of the ancient classic legend had not been too much milk-and-watered by the treatment of his maudlin coadjutor, the author of the *libretto*. What poets have sung, and Raphaels (we mean painters—but the terms are synonymous) have illustrated, should either be totally kept from “all eyes profane,” or, if exhibited, shown in their full, pristine, and undeformed beauty. We do not much like the practice of introducing *arias* by long preluding symphonies; they distract the attention of the hearer from its chief object, the singer, which is a vice that should be “reformed altogether” in dramatic music. Some of the choruses exhibit Pacini as a learned contra-punto instrumentalist: and, perhaps, after all, some future justice done to his composition of “Sappho,” as in the case of Donizetti's “Belisario,” will vindicate his interpretation of the passionate Lesbian's character, and show that *haud inexpertus scripsit*.

## POPULAR PORTRAITS.—No. XXXVI.



CHARLES DICKENS.

It is possible to be a public man without being a popular one, and we have included some names in the series of our “portraits” that may be considered rather as coming under the former class than the latter. But no one will dispute the right of the gifted individual whose name stands at the head of the present sketch to be ranked as one of our “popular portraits.” It is one of the advantages attending literary eminence that it may frequently be attained without entailing on its possessor any of that “envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness” which too often awaits those who, by far different paths, have proved—

How hard it is to climb  
The steep where Fame's proud temple shines afar.

They may have a pride in looking behind and beneath them on those they have passed, but they must also be conscious that they have not made a single step unaccompanied by the grudges and envyings of their competitors. The contests of the bar and the senate induce, almost of necessity, an admixture of personal bitterness in the conflict; in the same degree as one must feel exalted with triumph must the other feel humiliated by the sense of defeat. But no such feelings need exist among the competitors in the field of literature. It is a wide one, affording room for many kinds of greatness—a boundless sphere in which may move many orbs all bright and beautiful, and yet differing in their brightness “even as one star differeth from another in glory.” We, of course, speak of literature of the higher kind, when it is not turned to an instrument of political or party controversy, for then its nature is subdued to what it works in, and it becomes, not degraded, perhaps, but at least lowered. Great was the fame and high the position attained by Walter Scott, but we believe he had not one enemy; Southee has just passed from among us with the affection of all who knew him, and the regret of the far wider circle who knew him only by his works; and Charles Dickens is another instance of the ungrudging readiness with which the palm is yielded to that genius which can excite the admiration and waken the sympathies of all. Literary history presents few examples of a career, hitherto so brief, marked with such signal success; but what was suddenly acquired has been well maintained, and presents every right of continuance. “Todgers's Boarding House,” in the last number of “Martin Chuzzlewit,” is equal to any of the pictures that gave such universal celebrity to the “Pickwick Papers.” The history of a writer is the history of his works, and in the present case they extend over so small a space of time, considering the effect they have produced, that our sketch must be very brief. His first efforts, we believe, were the “Sketches by Boz,” which contain passages equal to anything he has ever produced, though they were not collected from the stray and fugitive channels in which they first appeared till the “Pickwick” had given “Boz” an English reputation that has since become European. To “Pickwick” succeeded “Oliver Twist,” “Nicholas Nickleby,” and “Master Humphrey's Clock,” in which he departed from the plan of monthly publication, and brought out a number weekly. His return to the former plan may be taken as a proof that the weekly appearance did not answer. It was certainly objectionable; the quality of the work was not inferior, but the portions given were too small; there was always enough to provoke, and never sufficient to satisfy. It was like drinking champagne with a tea-spoon. On the winding up of the “Clock” Boz took a year's rest, and in the interval took a trip to America, where he was feted and caressed with a fervour scarcely to be expected



CLARA NOVELLO AS “SAPPHO.”



H. PHILLIPS AS “ALCANDER.”

from so "calculating" a people. Could they have anticipated some of the "Notes" he was about to put into "general circulation," their ardour might have been somewhat abated. Opinions were more divided on his book—work it can hardly be called—on America than on anything he has yet produced. As a whole it is defective, though there are many happy sketches of character in it. Boz is not only an Englishman but a Londoner, and the eye that is keen enough in the street becomes dim in the vastness of the prairie and the cataract; it is no fault of Boz's that Bevis Marks and Niagara will task two very different classes of faculties to describe adequately.

He is now bringing out his "Martin Chuzzlewit," which is progressing well; that "boy" at "Todgers's" is quite a gem in his way. We have omitted one or two works he has only "edited," not written; his name is on the title-page, to carry down a bookseller's speculation, but they are altogether unworthy of him. The trick is now so well known that the public can hardly be taken in by it again. The popularity of Dickens as an author is something remarkable; his works have been translated into every language of Europe. Some of Sam Weller's similes have put the French translators to sore shafts and expedients, but the Germans have managed pretty well. We have met with "Pickwick" in low Dutch on the banks of a canal in Rotterdam, and found "Master Humphrey's Clock" in high German in the heart of Switzerland. Business once called us to the *comptoir* of a German tradesman in the vicinity of Heidelberg, and on the desk beside the ledger was a well-read translation of "Nicholas Nickleby." We were curious to see what part of it had interested the man of trade, and (had the fighting students of the university tinctured the "philister" with some of their own combativeness?) he was absorbed in the description of the death of Lord Verisoph in the duel with Sir Mulberry Hawk; no discredit, we thought, to his taste, for it is one of the most vivid and impressive passages in the work. Who will deny that Charles Dickens is a popular author? In addition to his talent as a writer, Boz is an agreeable public speaker, and his addresses, whether from the chair as a president or in returning thanks for a toast, have always something pleasing in their turn of thought, or expression, or the illustrations he introduces. The effect is greatly assisted by the possession of a good voice, which, though rather thick, is strong and well-modulated.

We feel tempted to give his latest speech, made on Tuesday evening last, as chairman of the "Printers' Pension Society" dinner at the London Tavern. We do it the rather that our own report is the only record of it, for the morning papers have not given it; they were nodding over the columns of the "opium" debate. It is the speech in which he proposed "the Press," and is therefore not only interesting in itself, but is a fair specimen of his style as a speaker; he said,—

I now give "The Press," that wonderful lever Archimedes wished for, and which has moved the world! which has impelled it onward in the path of knowledge, of mercy, and of human improvement so far that nothing in the world can ever roll it back! The mass of the people, said Dr. Johnson very truly, in any country where printing is unknown, must be barbarous.

Sir Thomas More, the best, and the wisest, and the greatest of men, however, before the press was established, died what was almost the natural

death of the good, and the wise, and the great. Sir Thomas More so clearly

saw into futurity, and despaired from afar of the stupendous influence of the

press, that he went out of his way to set up a printing-press in Utopia,

knowing that without it even the people of that fabled land would not bear

competition in the course of years with the real nations of the earth.

(Cheers.) If they looked back only for two hundred years, to that time when the Dutch citizen carved letters on the bark of the beechen tree, and took off

impressions of them on paper as toys to please his grandchildren—he little knew

the wonderful agent which, in scarcely a century, was about to burst on man-

kind; what a strong engine in the course of time it must become, even in the

land where the ruthless vices and crimes of the anointed ruffian who spread

More's bloody pillow were to acquire him an immortality of infamy. (Cheers.)

I thank God that it has been so; from that hour no good has been devised,

no wonderful invention has been broached, no barbarism has been struck

down, but that same press has had its iron grip upon it, and never once has it

let it go till it was done. If we look at our social and daily life, we shall see

how constantly present the press is, and how essential an element it has be-

come of civilised existence. In great houses, and even in lowly huts, in

crowds and in solitude, in town and country, in the nursery of the children

and by the old man's elbow chair—still, in some shape or other, there it is!

Now it is an alphabet, with its fat, black capital letters—now in the form of

whole words—now in the story of "Puss in Boots"—now as "Robinson

Crusoe"—now as a tale of the Caliph Haroun Alraschid—now as a Luding

Murray—now as a "Tutor's Assistant"—then as a Virgil, a Homer, or a

Milton—now in the form of the labours of the editor of a popular newspaper:

in some shape or other the press is constantly present and associated with

our lives, from the baptismal service to the burial of the dead. I know that

to some its power is omnious. There are some gentlemen of a patriotism

so unselfish, that they would put the newspaper press of their native country

on an equality of efficiency with that of another nation, which, so long ago as

Benjamin Franklin wrote, was an unique, a distinct, and a singular thing.

But as we have means of judging for ourselves, every morning and evening,

of the newspaper literature, it is satisfactory to know that there never was a

righteous cause but the same men have hated it; and there never was a

disappointed man or a discontented patriot, anxious to pass upon a people de-

termined not to recognise him as such, but he has bemoaned the privileges

of the press in the same crocodile's tears. With regard to the influence of

the press on public men, I only leave you to judge from what public men

often are even with this engine in full operation, what sort of characters

they would be without it. I give you then, "the fountain of knowledge

and the bulwark of freedom, the founder of free states and their preser-

—the Press!"

"Guido's" suggestion shall be attended to.  
"Z. Z. Z." should write to the Town Clerk, at Guildhall.  
The suggestions on life boats, &c. have been received.  
Ineligible—"Our unregarded Love;" "Lines," by Rosalind C.; "The old familiar Strain."  
"J. W." Penrith.—Thanks for the communication about the comet as seen at Antigua.  
"C. de P."—We have little room for original poetry, and none for translations.  
"Rosa."—Declined with thanks.  
"B. G."—We have no room.  
"T. M. R."—They appear exclusively in the paper.  
"Peregrine Plainway" informs us that Newmarket, as well as Margate, is without a resident magistrate. More shame.  
"A. B."—Our experience has not yet brought us in contact with any artists who draw at a cheap rate; we therefore cannot recommend.  
"E. E."—Declined.

As it has been said, truly, that there is no pleasure without some alloy so is the axiom verified in reference to the proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, whose natural and sincere gratification and gratitude at the brilliant success of their design, and the loud public approval with which it has been crowned, is at last, in some measure, marred by a drawback, which is nevertheless a source of pride in itself—and certainly a peculiar and unprecedented novelty in the history of newspaper literature. It is surely a new complaint, that public demand for any periodical should exceed the means of supply with commensurate rapidity—and baffle the most active energies and spirited enterprise to keep pace with the patronage so pleasingly created. Yet so it is with the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS; and "increase of appetite" has so grown by what it fed on that at last it is found—in the present state of printing machinery, and with the most perfect practical machine for art-printing in England—impossible to work off within the allotted time of each successive week as many copies of the journal as the public eagerly demand. It is true that, by dint of extraordinary exertion, the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS has succeeded in supplying a circulation larger in amount than that of any other paper in the empire—but daily applications and experience have proved to the proprietors that this circulation would be more than doubled if it were possible to furnish a supply. This is an emergency which the proprietors are ready and anxious to meet; and, while they have sincerely to regret that any of their kind patrons should have been disappointed, or that their zealous friends, the newsmen, should from time to time have been tantalised by delay, have to announce their determination to track all the realms of enterprise in order to find the means of meeting the public wish, and of disseminating their journal as far as the most generous patronage would have it speed. They have, therefore, not lost one moment in plunging into a fresh and enormous outlay to this end, and they have now the honour to announce that they have contracted for the

IMMEDIATE CONSTRUCTION OF TWO NEW MACHINES, upon a novel and beautiful model, and with a power equal to the rapid production of nearly

#### FOUR TIMES THE PRESENT CIRCULATION

of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS within the period now allotted to the working off of the number supplied. These new machines will be got ready with all possible speed, and in the meanwhile the proprietors have to entreat the patience of the public and the news trade—and to repeat the expression of their gratitude to both for the warm interest which has been taken in their behalf.

As, however, all golden rules have their exceptions, so within the last week it has been the lot of the proprietors to discover that some few tradesmen, unable to procure copies of their journal as fast as they required them, have forwarded to their subscribers other journals in its stead. This is a dishonest imposition, which they are determined to put down, and they here earnestly request any of their friends who may have been thus disappointed, to give them information without delay, in order that the fraud may be in every case attended by its proper punishment.

#### THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1843.

There is a kind of ungraciousness about the manner and mode of dealing of the politicians of the United States—an ungainly assumption of independence—a betrayal of that sort of overreaching diplomacy of which the "smartness" greatly exceeds the "honesty"—in a word, an "ungentlemanly" spirit and temper, which more particularly finds vent and expression in reference to England and her maintained positions, and which does not confine its rudeness to mere snarling, but rather seeks to make it answer a national purpose, by extending it so far as the misinterpretation of a treaty or the false construction of a public act. Evidence that we are not misappreciating this vain and not unartful disposition of the trans-Atlantic mind may be found—and we much regret that the case should be so—even in the messages of the President of the States; and the recent tone which these documents have taken has created some degree of annoyance in this country, which, if it has not gone the length of disturbing the public mind into any apprehension of serious misunderstanding between the two nations, has nevertheless been productive of unpleasant jealousy and distrust, and is calculated to alloy much of the satisfaction and cordiality which the conclusion of the Ashburton treaty seems so happily to have confirmed.

It was in a former address to Congress that Mr. Tyler made a direct misrepresentation of the spirit and meaning of the eighth article of that treaty to Congress, endeavouring to screw it into a renunciation on the part of Great Britain of her right of search of suspected vessels; and, had the English Minister given the sanction of silence to that interpretation, America would have accepted and clung to it as indisputable and correct, and have made it the basis of a new advantage gained by Yankee "smartness" over John Bull diplomacy. Lord Aberdeen, however, did not suffer the former message to maintain its assumption, but addressed a note upon the subject to the British plenipotentiary, with an instruction that he should read it to the American Secretary of State. The result of that note is indicated in the last message of Mr. Tyler to Congress, which, together with official correspondence on the subject, arrived by the last packets from America, and has been since commented upon by a portion of the daily press.

We shall first present to our readers the substance of Lord Aberdeen's despatch:—

There was a statement in a paragraph of the President's Message to Congress, at the opening of the present session, of serious import, because to persons unacquainted with the facts it would tend to convey the supposition, not only that the question of right of search had been disavowed by the plenipotentiary at Washington, but that Great Britain had made concession on that point.

That the President knew that the right of search never formed the subject of discussion during the late negotiation, and that neither was any concession required by the United States Government nor made by Great Britain.

That the engagement entered into by the parties to the treaty of Washington, for suppressing the African slave-trade, was unconditionally proposed and agreed to.

That the British Government saw in it an attempt on the part of the Government of the United States to give a practical effect to their repeated declarations against the trade, and recognised with

satisfaction an advance towards the humane and enlightened policy of all Christian states, from which they anticipated much good. That Great Britain would scrupulously fulfil the conditions of this engagement; but that from the principles which she has constantly asserted, and which are recorded in the correspondence between the ministers of the United States, in England, and himself, in 1841, England has not receded, and would not recede. That he had no intention to renew, at present, the discussion upon the subject. That his last note was yet unanswered. That the President might be assured that Great Britain would always respect the just claims of the United States. That Great Britain made no pretensions to interfere in any manner whatever, either by detention, visit, or search, with vessels of the United States, known or believed to be such! But that it still maintained, and would exercise, when necessary, its own right to ascertain the genuineness of any flag which a suspected vessel might bear; that if the exercise of this right, either from involuntary error or in spite of every precaution, loss or injury should be sustained, a prompt reparation would be afforded; but that it should entertain for a single instant the notion of abandoning the right itself would be quite impossible.

That these observations had been rendered necessary by the Message to Congress. That the President is undoubtedly at liberty to address that assembly in any terms which he may think proper; but if the Queen's servants should not deem it expedient to advise her Majesty also to advert to these topics in her speech from the throne, they desired, nevertheless, to hold themselves perfectly free, when questioned in Parliament, to give all such explanations as they might feel to be consistent with their duty and necessary for the elucidation of the truth.

It is upon this despatch that Mr. Tyler's new message to Congress is founded, and it has created some sensation both among those who preserve tranquillity, and those who would foment discord between this country and the United States. It must, however, be accorded, that Mr. Tyler has neither the same strength of argument nor intrenched dignity of position which are discoverable in the calm but resolved remonstrance of Lord Aberdeen. We still deem it our duty to put forward the leading points of his message:—

I cannot, says Mr. Tyler, forego the expression of my regret at the apparent purport of a part of Lord Aberdeen's despatch to Mr. Fox. I had cherished the hope that all possibility of misunderstanding as to the true construction of the eighth article of the treaty lately concluded between Great Britain and the United States was precluded by the plain and well-weighed language in which it is expressed. The desire of both governments is to put an end as speedily as possible to the slave-trade, and that desire, I need scarcely add, is as strong and as sincerely felt by the United States as it can be by Great Britain.

Now, we may suggest that all possibility of misunderstanding the eighth article of the treaty alluded to was precluded until the American President evinced his determination to misunderstand; and the fact of his having done so upon so important a topic as the question of search argues little for his sincerity in co-operating with us to the extinction of slave traffic. Here, however, is an admisive doctrine in our favour, forming part of the message itself:—

To seize and detain a ship upon suspicion of piracy, with probable cause and in good faith, affords no just ground either for complaint on the part of the nation whose flag she bears, or claim of indemnity on the part of the owner. The universal law sanctions, and the common good requires, the existence of such a rule. The right, under such circumstances, not only to visit and detain, but to search a ship, is a perfect right, and involves neither responsibility nor indemnity.

This admission is perfectly palpable and distinct; but it is immediately followed with the glaring and quibbling inconsistency of the following paragraphs, the constructive art of which is still, however, too flimsy and transparent for deception:—

But, with this single exception, no nation has, in time of peace, any authority to detain the ships of another upon the high seas, on any pretext whatever, beyond the limits of the territorial jurisdiction. And such, I am happy to find, is substantially the doctrine of Great Britain herself, in her most recent official declarations, and even in those now communicated to the house.

These declarations may well lead us to doubt whether the apparent difference between the two Governments is not rather one of definition than of principle. Not only is the right of search, properly so called, disclaimed by Great Britain, but even that of mere visit and inquiry is asserted with qualifications inconsistent with the idea of a perfect right.

Now the inference here attempted to be set up is completely and most designedly fallacious. It seeks to imply us out of a maintained right, and to insinuate either that we shall concede or have conceded that which we are known to be resolved at all hazards to maintain, and our retention of which Lord Aberdeen's despatch declares to be indispensable. Mr. Tyler, however, comes to this at last:—

Denying, as we did and do, all colour or right to exercise any such general police over the flags of independent nations, we did not demand of Great Britain any formal renunciation of her pretensions. Still less had we the least idea of yielding anything ourselves in that respect.

Well, then, since America did not "demand of Great Britain any formal renunciation of her pretensions," that pretension remains in full force, and there ends the palaver for the moment, although the insincerity and evasion of the American statesman are, from first to last, apparent and beyond dispute. The message ends with a sort of braggadocio threat of supporting the power of America upon the African coast with her whole naval forces, and this has been construed into a warlike attitude by agitators at home.

For ourselves, we do not perceive the same grounds for uneasiness which others have described, but we are not the less sensible of the half shuffling, half overreaching, disingenuousness which pervades the document, and which, we fear, is but too characteristic of the whole spirit of American diplomacy, and quite justificatory of remarks with which we commenced this article.

#### THE COMET.

When a wretched or ragged monomaniac wishes to distinguish his career by a small episode of murder, he does not vent his delusion upon an equal; he neither stabs nor shoots his companion who is wretched or ragged as himself, but he strikes at high game; as in the case of Bean, or Oxford, or Francis, he finds his immortality upon the greatness of his mark; he aims at a Queen or a minister at the least. Upon a somewhat similar principle, only with more atrocity and without the excuse of even constructive madness, the low and obscure press will sometimes endeavour to gain the advertisement of a bad notoriety, by lunging out with desperate attack upon journals of name, standing, and respectability, in the hope that the lie, slander, or moral murder, which they are committing, may provoke an indignant retort, in which the



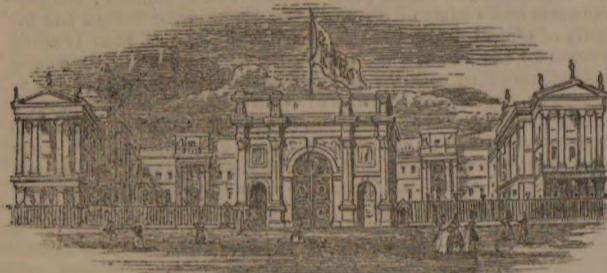
"A Blind Girl threading her Needle," next week.  
"Petrullo."—The theatre must be licensed, not the actors.  
"H. T. G."—At present we are sorry that we have not space to go further into the question.  
"R. S. A."—Sir I. M. Brunel is a native of France.  
"A Constant Reader."—Advertise your want in the Times.  
"H. C."—Blandford—Dr. Lardner on the Steam Engine. See the present number for an investigation into the merits of the Aerial Steam Carriage.  
"W. C. B."—If the address be sent, another copy of the paper shall be forwarded.  
"A. R. A." and "J. M." Kingston.—The communication shall be attended to.  
"An Amateur," Watford, should consult any good lecturer on painting.  
"J. W. A."—Order the paper of any newsman. All the back numbers are in print.  
"C. B."—Leicester.—We shall have no space this year.  
Several chess communications shall be answered in our next.  
"Y. B."—Just now we have not space.  
"H. W. H."—The sonnets we have not space for.  
"A Subscriber," Battel.—We hope he will find it improve as it proceeds.  
"Cramond Brig."—We must have drawings of interest connected with passing events.  
"Inquisitor."—We think not.  
"H. R. B."—See our last week's number.  
"C. P."—Hereford.—The verses do not reach our standard of merit.  
"A. W."—The portraits may appear.  
"B. S."—We give the shipping intelligence as far as our space will allow.  
The Thames Tunnel shaft in our paper of the 25th ult. is at Wapping, not Rotherhithe.  
"Selim."—The engraving is in hand.  
"Amateur."—Write to the Society of British Artists.  
"Omega."—Very good.  
"J. E. E."—Virginia Water has appeared in No. 16.  
"J. B."—Cheapside. We have not space at present.  
"S. S. S."—The lines shall be returned as requested.  
"Two Old Subscribers" are thanked.  
"C. M. B

mention of the names of the offenders may give them all the disreputable eminence they desire. They would willingly endure the "handwriting upon the wall," provided that with the infamy denounced were registered also the title and whereabouts of the criminals. Of this brazen order of scamp-hood, an obscure mockery of imitation of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS last week displayed a peculiar, though very impotent, characteristic, when it sought to obtain from us a mention of its name, at the expense of every honourable principle, by the publication of a slander, to which we now give all the publicity which the journal in question will fail through it (or, indeed, any other means) to achieve.—*Ecce signum:*—

Our cotemporary, the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, with its usual foresight in the anticipation of events, last week published a view of the comet as seen by their artist at Blackheath. We have reason to believe that the illustration was a second-hand one, engraved for a different occasion, and thrust into their columns, expecting the imposition would not be detected. At any rate, one thing is certain, that their artist pretends to have seen the comet at Blackheath *at the time the astronomer of the Greenwich Observatory, who was watching for its appearance, had been unable to discover it.*

We need not pause over the grammar of the matter, as the writer must have been as well prepared to violate that as any other principle. Our "Contemporary" and "their artist" may therefore fall into the same category of contempt which makes his falsehood as despicable as his English. The facts are simply these—and we only condescend to state them lest some respectable journal should unwittingly have the lie thrust upon it for quotation by the brazen importunity of the liar.

The artist who made the drawing of the comet for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS resides at Blackheath—had accidentally the advantage of beautiful astronomical instruments to assist him in the "sight"—has transmitted the drawing to our publisher, for inspection of the curious in such discoveries—and is corroborated in his accuracy by scientific gentlemen of high reputation. Moreover, the fact of the comet being seen on the night in question is confirmed by Herschel and a number of eminent correspondents of the daily papers, and the general accuracy of the engraving has been testified from several anonymous and disinterested sources. Lastly, the name of the artist—Sly—was affixed to the engraving; and as he informs us that the above calumny attacks his private character more than our public repute, we, at his request, leave the rest of the retribution of the calumniator entirely in his hands.



THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

The Queen and Prince Albert and the Queen Dowager attended divine service on Sunday morning in the Chapel Royal, Buckingham Palace. The service was read by the Rev. Mr. Vane, Deputy Clerk of the Closet in waiting, and the sermon was preached by the Bishop of Salisbury from Ephesians, chap. v. verse 8. The Royal dinner party at Buckingham Palace on Saturday evening included the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, Viscount Jocelyn, Lord and Lady Ashburton, and the Right Hon. Sir James and Lady Graham.

On Monday the Queen held a Privy Council at half past two o'clock, at Buckingham Palace. It was attended by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and all the great officers of state. Her Majesty having been pleased to appoint the most noble James Duke of Montrose to be Lord Lieutenant of the county of Stirling, his Grace took the oaths appointed to be taken. The Queen having been pleased to appoint Colonel Hugh Baillie to be Lord Lieutenant of the county of Ross, the Colonel was also sworn into office. The Queen gave audiences to Lord Wharncliffe, the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, the Earl of Haddington, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Stanley, and Sir J. G. Graham. The Royal dinner party included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, his Royal Highness Prince George; Count Malmesbury, the Hanoverian Minister; le Chevalier de Bunsen, Prussian Minister; Lady Fanny Howard; the Earl and Countess of Delawarr, and Lady Elizabeth West; Lord G. Lennox, and Vice-Admiral Sir E. Brace. The band of the 1st Regiment of Life Guards attended at the Palace during dinner.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert rode out on horseback on Tuesday, attended by Colonel Bouverie, and visited his Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Wurtemberg.

On Wednesday the Queen and Prince Albert took an airing in an open barouche and four. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester had a dinner party at Gloucester House. The company consisted of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, his Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Wurtemberg, the Netherlands Minister, the Wurtemberg Minister, the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, Lady Fanny Howard, Lady Georgiana Bathurst, Earl of Pembroke, Earl and Countess of Clanwilliam, Lord and Lady Jenima Eliot, Lord Claud Hamilton, Baron de Mauler, &c.

His ROYAL HIGHNESS THE CROWN PRINCE OF WURTEMBERG.—His Royal Highness visited the Duchess of Kent, on Saturday, at her residence, Clarence House, St. James's. The Crown Prince and suite went to the residence of Prince George, in St. James's Palace, and from thence went to visit their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, at Cambridge House, and afterwards paid visits to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, at Gloucester House, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, at Kensington Palace. On Monday his Royal Highness held a levee at the state apartments at Mivart's Hotel. His Excellency Baron Hugo, the Wurtemberg Minister, was in attendance, and had the honour of introducing the several members of the *corps diplomatique* who were present at the levee. The illustrious prince, accompanied by his Excellency Baron Hugo, and attended by Baron Mauler and Count Zeppelin, dined with her Majesty the Queen Dowager, at Marlborough House, in the evening, where a distinguished party had the honour of joining the royal circle.

We understand there is not the slightest doubt but that his Majesty the King of Hanover fully intends to visit this country in the course of the ensuing month. It will entirely depend on the health of the Queen at what period of the month his Majesty will leave Germany, as it is said that it is the King's intention to defer his departure from Hanover until her Majesty's recovery from her accouchement. Various alterations are being made at the King's apartments at St. James's Palace, and a number of servants have been engaged. It is stated that the King will remain six weeks in this country.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—The nuptials of the Hon. John Charles Dundas, M.P., brother of the Earl of Zetland, and Miss Talbot, niece of the Earl of Shrewsbury, were solemnized on Monday last, at Talbot Hall, New Ross, Ireland.

The Marquis of Lansdowne is the nobleman associated with Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Rogers, and the artists named last week, as the committee to award the premiums for the Cartoons.

We understand the marriage of the Earl of Leicester and Miss Whitbread is to be solemnized on Monday week. It is not yet determined whether the ceremony will take place in town or not.

HEALTH OF HER MAJESTY.—All the arrangements have been made at Buckingham Palace for the interesting event in the Royal household, which may now be very shortly expected. The attendants have been all summoned to their posts, and the apartments assigned to the physicians have been prepared in case of a sudden emergency.

HYDE PARK.—The rides and drives, on Wednesday, were most fashionably attended, notwithstanding the showery state of the weather. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, in an open carriage and four, with outriders, drove through the triumphal arch at half-past three, attended by Lord Charles Wellesley, esquire in waiting, on horseback. Her Majesty was looking in excellent health and spirits.

A Cabinet Council was held on Wednesday afternoon at the Foreign office. It was attended by Sir R. Peel, the Duke of Wellington, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Wharncliffe, the Duke of Buccleuch, Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Stanley, Sir J. Graham, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Duke of Haddington, Earl of Ripon, and Lord Fitzgerald. The Council sat an hour and a half.

#### THE LORD MAYOR'S DINNER TO HER MAJESTY'S MINISTERS, &c.

On Wednesday the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor gave a sumptuous dinner to Her Majesty's Ministers, and a great number of the nobility, at the Mansion House. The numbers present were about 150, and amongst the company were Sir Robert and Lady Peel, Sir Henry and Lady Emily Hardinge, Lord and Lady Wharncliffe, Earl and Countess of Jersey, Lady Clementina Villiers, Earl of Liverpool, Earl and Countess Delawarr, Earl of Ripon, the Lord Chancellor and Lady Lyndhurst, Lord and Lady Ashburton, Lord Brougham, Sir James and Lady Graham, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Duke of Buckingham, the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England, the Governor and Deputy-Governor of the East India Company, &c. &c. &c. The plate exhibited on the occasion cost nearly £100,000.

The usual loyal toasts having been disposed of the Lord Mayor said he had now to propose a toast which he had every reason to think would be drunk by all present with the greatest possible good-will. He was about to propose the health of his right hon. friend on his right hand (Sir R. Peel), who had come that evening amongst them in despite of his varied and multifarious engagements elsewhere—who had come from that place of business (the House of Commons) which he frequented so assiduously, and he had descended to meet the citizens of London on this occasion. He was quite sure that the citizens of London were always proud and happy when the Ministers of the Crown possessed the respect and confidence of the citizens. He was sure that there would be no display of political feeling on this festive occasion. And satisfied he was that this would be the general feeling of the company when they had the pleasure of meeting the right honourable baronet, who held office, he believed, so much to the satisfaction of a majority of the people. He gave the health of Sir Robert Peel.

Sir Robert Peel said he had determined to follow the excellent example which had been set him by his right honourable friend the Lord Mayor. He would, briefly but sincerely, acknowledge his gratitude for the honour which had been paid to him. He had, in the course of his public life, received so many marks of the confidence and the good-will of the citizens of London towards him, that he always rejoiced in the opportunity of visiting the city, and in making a public acknowledgment of his gratitude; and he could assure the Lord Mayor that he never made a smaller sacrifice than when he exchanged the labours of the House of Commons for the princely hospitality of the Mansion-House of the city of London. He quite agreed with the Lord Mayor that upon this occasion all party and political feeling ought to be extinguished; and he did hope that, whatever might be the shades or differences of political opinions which separated them—whatever might be the severity of the conflicts which they knew in Westminster, this was no occasion on which they would be observed in the city of London. He, perhaps, assumed an authority which was not properly conferred upon him, but he was about to propose a toast which, he was sure, would be responded to with the kindest feelings by those present who were strangers to the city. He begged to return, on behalf of the ladies and gentlemen now present, their cordial acknowledgments to the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, for the kind consideration and attention with which they had presided over the whole arrangement, and for having made this entertainment not only one of magnificence, but one of the most agreeable kind that he had ever met with. He believed that it was likely they would have the advantage of the company of the Lord Mayor for a longer time than that of the Lady Mayoress, and he would therefore take this opportunity of giving a toast, which he was sure would meet with unanimous applause. He gave "The health of their amiable hostess the Lady Mayoress." (Great cheering.)

The Lord Mayor returned thanks in behalf of the Lady Mayoress, who, he assured the company, was never so happy as when entertaining so many distinguished guests.

The next toast was the health of the Lord Chancellor, who in return proposed the health of the Lord Mayor. The LORD MAYOR then proposed, "Lord Brougham, and the bar." Lord Brougham said he had long been connected with the citizens of London, and one of the proudest instances of his career, to which he referred with pleasure, was that he had the honour for the last 30 years to receive constant marks of their kindness, their courtesy, and their condescension. They had been pleased to enrol him, moreover, as one of their citizens—as a member of that corporation—the first in the world—to which corporation he upon all occasions had been welcomed, and ever should continue to wish, and to the last hour of his life would continue to wish, all happiness and prosperity—for, as being the very prop and stay of the prosperity of England, it had been the cradle of British liberty. For this reason, then, he was proud of his connection with the corporation of London. He hoped they would go on improving; and (if the word were permitted, and because it was consistent with their wish) reforming, as well as improving, and that he should live to see that as there was no greater body corporate in the world, so there was no body more entirely exempt from the very possibility of exception. He begged the Lord Mayor to allow him to return thanks for the great kindness with which he had proposed his name as connected with that renowned and illustrious body of which it was the pride of his life to be a humble member. "The Speaker of the House of Commons." "Sir James Graham and the other members," and several other toasts, were then given and responded to, and the company did not separate until a late hour.

#### EPITOME OF NEWS.

On Monday last 20,295 persons visited the Thames Tunnel.—The Copyright and Customs Act, for the protection of English literature, by the prohibition of the importation of foreign editions of English works, came into operation on Saturday last.—Prince Albert visited the Temple Church on Saturday. His Royal Highness arrived on foot, and was unattended by any of his suite. On applying for admission at the door, not being expected or recognised, the porter refused his Royal Highness admission; but, on making himself known, he was received by the principal officers of the establishment, and conducted over the ancient edifice, with which he expressed himself much delighted.—On Monday morning the ponds on the Yorkshire Wolds were covered with ice half an inch in thickness.—Countess Plater, highly distinguished during the late Polish war of independence, died last week, at Posen.—It appears that the General Steam Navigation Company have entered into arrangements with the Brighton Railway Company to run first-class steamers to Dieppe and Havre, so soon as the Paris and Rouen line opens, which will be on the 3rd of next month, being the shortest route to Paris by 90 miles.—The gentlemen of the long robe are employed upon a case of divorce; the lady is the sister of a duchess, and the daughter of an Irish peer.—Jacques Besson, the murderer of M. de Marcellange, was executed at Puy, on the 28th ult.—It may not be generally known that by the late act marriage certificates must be written on a five-shilling stamp. Any clergyman giving a certificate on plain paper, except to a private soldier, sailor, or marine, subjects himself to the penalty of £50.—The opening of the Maryport and Carlisle Railway, from Carlisle to Wigton, is fixed for the 17th of April.—A final dividend is about to be declared on the estate of John Cooke & Co., bankers, Sunderland, against whom the original fiat in bankruptcy was issued in the year 1806.—Dr. Merewether, Dean of Hereford, has resigned the presidency of the Mechanics' Institution, because one of the honorary secretaries was a member of the Anti-Corn-law League.—In England, before the reduction of postage, the annual amount of property found in dead letters was £443,000. Since, it has only been £298,000.—Dr. Southey, the Poet Laureate, who died on the 21st of March last, may, perhaps, be considered as having been one of the more fortunate of the literati, inasmuch as he enjoyed a pension from the Government for many years, and has left personal property amounting to about £12,000.—Mr. Charles Mathews and Madame Vestris have returned from their provincial tour, and are engaged at the approaching season at the Haymarket Theatre.—The ordinary meeting of the Horticultural Society, which was held on Tuesday afternoon, exhibited a very superior collection of fruits and flowers, and, notwithstanding the boisterous state of the weather, there was a numerous attendance of visitors.—The *Emancipation* of Brussels announces that the directors of the Belgian railroads have made a discovery, and proved it, whereby the consumption of fuel may be reduced 50 per cent. It is said to consist in improvements of the drawers of the engine and in the steam-pipe.—The movement of "the City" in favour of systematic colonization has found imitators at Liverpool, Halifax, Glasgow, the county of Renfrew, and several other important places, where addresses to Sir R. Peel are in course of signature, urging upon the Premier the expediency of trying this among other means of relieving the general distress.—A suspension bridge, surpassing all that has been seen, is to be constructed at Vienna, says a letter from that city, across the Danube. It will be 1470 English feet in length, with only one pier in the river.—The *Leipsic Gazette* states, from Munich, that there is now living at Prien a female, 23 years of age, in perfect health, although her only aliment for the last eleven years has been water. The account adds that she is, with her own consent, to be examined by a medical commission.—Dr. Bailey, recently convicted for forgery, was shipped for New South Wales on Wednesday last.—The public will learn with surprise that Mr. Jones, R.A., and the other executors of Sir F. Chantrey's will, have declined paying the much-talked-about legacy of £2000, left by Sir Francis to his friend and assistant, Allan Cunningham. Lady Chantrey has a life interest

in the money, and then, at her death, the amount goes to swell the already swollen funds of the Royal Academy.—On the west bank of the Serpentine, nearly the whole water frontage has been converted into two magnificent beds for flowering trees and shrubs, the rhododendrons, kalmias, azaleas (150 varieties), magnolias, &c. Messrs. Loddiges have just put in 600 named varieties, so that Lord Lincoln seems determined that these grounds shall be real gardens, and deserve the name of Kensington Gardens.—A new hospital, on an extensive scale, is about to be erected in the Marylebone and Paddington district.—The Chantilly races are fixed for the first fortnight in May. The Duke de Nemours and Prince Augustus of Saxe-Cobourg will honour the course with their presence.—The *Echo d'Alais* states that a M. Grandjohn, of that place, has a machine for making chemical matches, which, although worked only by two children and an ass, turns out 600,000 per day. These, if sold at the rate of 300 for a sou, will yield a profit of 40f. per day.—The Lord Mayor has issued cards to invite a large party of the nobility to dine at the Mansion-house on the 17th inst.

The Earl of Ripon attended on Wednesday at the Board of Trade for the first time since his recent illness.—We have reason to believe that the South-Eastern Railway Company have purchased from the Exchequer Loan Commissioners that, to their interests, very important key to the Channel—Folkestone Harbour.—A letter from Paris states that some unpleasant reports are in existence in Naples with respect to the legality of the marriages of the English which have taken place there for several years past.

It is said that during the summer the royal children will reside at Lord Ashburton's villa, Stokes Bay, for the benefit of the sea-air, the shore being sand and shingle, and free from the danger of miasma.

—The Duke of Bourdeaux has subscribed 5000 francs for the relief of the sufferers at Guadalupe.—Accounts from Trebisond announce the death of the Ottoman plenipotentiary, Nouri Effendi.

—By a seeming extraordinary coincidence, the Persian plenipotentiary, on the very day on which Nouri Effendi died at Erzerum, was taken ill at Tabriz, and, according to the last accounts, his life despaired of. Mr. Curzon, the secretary of the British embassy, Major Williams, the British commissioner, and M. Redhouse, who accompanied him as interpreter, were lying dangerously ill at Erzerum.—The *Courrier Français* states that arrangements are being made to establish night telegraphs between Paris and Marseilles, and between Paris and the Belgian frontier.

#### POSTSCRIPT.

Saturday Evening.

On Thursday the Queen and Prince Albert walked in the royal gardens of Buckingham Palace in the afternoon, and the usual routine was observed during the day.

Sir J. Nicholl submitted to her Majesty yesterday the proceedings of some Courts Martial. Prince Albert presided at the Fine Arts Commission meeting, and afterwards inspected the new Houses of Parliament. The royal dinner party included the Duchess of Kent, Lady Anna Maria Dawson, and Viscount Jocelyn.

ALMACK'S.—The ladies patronesses have determined to commence the season on the 26th inst.

The Lord Mayor has issued cards for another sumptuous banquet on Wednesday next, the 27th inst. The party will comprise several of the leading members of the nobility, Lord John Russell, and a large number of the noble lord's political friends. The number of invitations is, we understand, confined to 140.

ADELPHI THEATRE.—This theatre closed last night, after a very successful season.

On Easter Tuesday another grand blast of the cliff on the line of the South Eastern Railway, near Dover, will take place. It is intended to explode sixteen mines simultaneously, by means of the galvanic battery. The time appointed is four in the afternoon.

WOOLWICH, April 7.—A large mortar, cast for Mehmet Ali, and weighing 13 tons, was proved to-day at the butt in the Royal Arsenal. The diameter of the bore of this monster mortar is 20 inches, and the charge of powder was 80 lb. weight. The ball fired on this occasion weighed 1010 lb., and required a number of men, with a powerful pinion lever, to move it into the mortar. On being fired the ball entered the butt, throwing the earth to a great height, and the piece of ordnance itself, notwithstanding its immense weight, recoiled about from 18 to 20 feet. On examining the mortar after it was fired it appeared quite perfect.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO THE UNDER-SHERIFF OF WORCESTERSHIRE.—On Thursday evening W. Hunt, Esq., of Stourbridge, was proceeding on horseback to Hagley, to dine with the High Sheriff (W. Robins, Esq.), when he met a waggon laden with coal, and on his horse rearing he was thrown under one of the wheels, which passed over his head, and instantly killed him.

The *Journal du Haar* announces in positive terms that the Rouen and Paris Railroad will be opened on the 29th of this month for the conveyance of passengers.

ATTEMPT TO SHOOT THE REV. MR. HAYDON.—The youth Sintzick, who stands charged with attempting to fire a pistol at the Rev. Mr. Haydon, in St. Paul's, was again brought before the Lord Mayor, on Friday, and remanded for a fortnight.

BOW-STREET.—FRIDAY.—Mr. Albert Smith applied to Mr. Jardine, the sitting magistrate, for advice on the subject of a paragraph which appeared in the *Morning Post* a few days ago, in which the writer of an article in "Bentley's Miscellany" was pointed out as an object fit for assassination. As the matter was calculated to excite a breach of the peace, he thought it right to apply to the magistrate on the subject.—Mr. Jardine expressed his surprise at the terms of the article referred to, but said it was a matter of which he could not take cognizance.

EPSOM RACES, Friday.—The Trial Stakes; Flathooker, 1; Macca'eus, 2; Sirekal, 3. Won by a neck.—Second Race: Sir Gilvert Heathcote's Hydaspe won the Handicap. 6 to 1 agst British Yeoman—taken; 17 to 1 agst Sir Gilbert's Lot—taken.

FOREIGN.

The Paris journals of Wednesday arrived this morning. There is nothing in them of the slightest public interest.

The Paris journals of Thursday are almost filled with a report of the discussions in the Bureaux of the Chamber of Deputies on various propositions, one of the most important of which was that of M. Odilon Barrot, for restoring to the Jury the powers of which it was deprived by the laws of September. The proposition was almost unanimously rejected, only one Bureau having consented to its being submitted to the Chamber. The journals of the Odilon Barrot party are much annoyed at this signal defeat, and do not hesitate to charge M. Thiers and some of his party with having contributed to it. *Galignani's Messenger* of Thursday announces that the treaty between France and England was signed in London on the 3rd instant, and is to come into operation on the 1st of June next. By this treaty the rate of postage between France and this country is nominally reduced one half; but as it is stated that the new charge is to be on letters weighing less than half an ounce, the reduction is really much more than half in the aggregate.

SPAIN.—We have received the Madrid journals of the 29th ult. The most important fact mentioned by them is the arrival of Don Francis de Paula in the capital, for the purpose of taking his seat as a member of the Cortes. This circumstance excites great interest in Madrid, owing to the belief that the residence of the Prince there had been strictly forbidden by the Regent. As a deputy to the Cortes, however, his residence must now be sacred, for the Regent would not venture to enforce his authority against him in his character of a national representative.

We have received the Madrid journals of the 30th instant. The Senate held a preparatory sitting on that day, at which it was announced that the royal sitting for the opening of the Cortes would be on the 2nd inst.

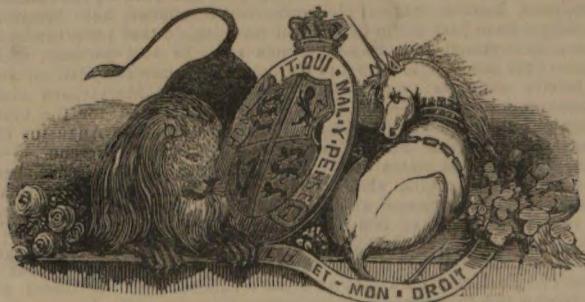
GREEK INDEPENDENCE.—The anniversary of the Greek Revolution was celebrated by a public dinner last night at the London Tavern.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM THE UNITED STATES—LIVERPOOL, Friday.—By the arrival of the New York packet-ship Montezuma this afternoon, after a passage of eighteen days, we have New York papers to the 20th ult., four days later than those received by the Great Western. The news they contain is both meagre and unimportant. Advices had been received from Monte Video to the 29th of December, which state that General Rosas had not made any reply to the demand of the British and French Ministers that the war with the Oriental Republic should cease. General Oribe was still in the province of Entre Rios; and a body of 600 men, which he had ordered to Salto, had repassed the Uruguay, so that there was not a single Argentine soldier within the Oriental State at the date of the last advices. General Rivera was at Rio Negro organising his army. General

## PRINCE ALBERT'S LEVEE,

WEDNESDAY, 29TH MARCH.—THE NEXT WILL BE HELD APRIL 25TH.

forms the south side of the great quadrangle, or, as it is more commonly called, the "Colour-court." There we were received by the Queen's Marshals, and about a dozen footmen in the royal state liveries, the former bearing their batons of office, and the latter light white wands tipped with the British lion. At this door the junior nobility, the second and succeeding orders of clergy, lord lieutenants of counties, naval and military officers, members of the liberal professions, &c. &c., are received; while the *haute noblesse*—the old hereditary peers of the kingdom, the dignitaries of the church, the judges, the ministers, the ambassadors, the Lord Mayor of London, those who from their rank have what is called the privilege of *entrée*—of being the first at a levee to enter the royal presence—are admitted by a door at the west end of the palace. The royal family enter by the Colour-court, and the Queen by the garden gate in the Park.



The *Gazette* announcing that Prince Albert would hold levees "on behalf of her Majesty," being the first official intimation of the domestic solicitude which at present reigns in the Palace, a great desire was immediately expressed by the nobility and privileged classes to do honour to the invitation, by a numerous and stately attendance. The feeling was a natural one, and was largely shared by the loyal multitude who thronged the park and the precincts of the "goodly court of St. James's" on the first day of their celebration. It reached our own heart—and, notwithstanding Steele's celebrated invective on a public levee, "that the whole seems to be a conspiracy of a set of servile slaves to give up their own liberty to take away their patron's understanding," we resolved to do homage to the sovereign wish, and for the benefit of our readers were early and vigilant in our obedience. Our merits—the united merit of a hundred minds—despite the misgivings of our modesty, made the procuration of that dread certificate of caste, a ticket of admission, a labour of love, rather than a "hill



of difficulty." But the getting of a suit of clothes—a court-dress a powdered periwig, a rapier, and, more than all, the gallant bearing which becomes them, was, on the emergency, a work less easily accomplished. The latter could be assumed as a native grace, but the starched and cumbrous costume of the Georgian era had in these dingy days to be sought for—to be partially made, partially bought, and partially borrowed. However, as our thoughts were above our buckles, these difficulties by the way were gradually overcome. They have been borne by others. "As Prince Eugene," says Swift, "was going with Mr. Secretary to court, he told him that Mr. Hoffman, the Emperor's resident, said to his highness that it was not proper to go to court without a *long* wig, and his was a *tied-up* one. Now, says the prince, I know not what to do, for I never had a long periwig in my life, and I have sent to all my valets and footmen to see whether any of them have one that I might borrow; but none of them had any." We comforted our

dignity with these words, and having made ourselves perfectly masters of the well-ordered etiquette of the court ceremonial, we in due course resigned ourselves to the guidance of a coachman, as splendid in his costume and heraldic appointments as ourselves. Soon the old embattled gate of that palace which an attendant on Christian the Seventh of Denmark said was "not fit to lodge a *Christian* in" appeared in sight; the old scutcheon-like clock at its summit struck two, and in a few minutes we had passed the guard of honour, the police, the iron-gate, the eastern door of the corridor which



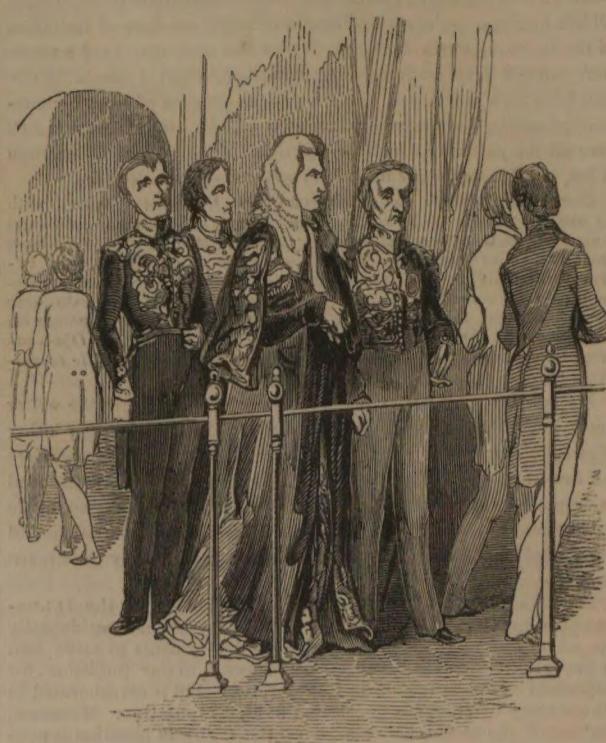
GUARD-ROOM.

Proceeding along the southern corridor, which is furnished on each side with settees for the accommodation of visitors, we crossed the southern corridor, and reached the foot of the great staircase leading to the state apartments. On the landing were placed some picked troopers of the Horse Guards, under arms, and in their state costumes. This staircase leads to a gallery which runs north and south, communicating at one end with the Chapel Royal, and at the other with the palace, or, as it was called, the "Manor-house," erected by Henry VIII. on the site of the hospital of St. James. On reaching the gallery we were conducted to the Guard-room, and led in stately guise between a double rank of those jolly halberdiers, or Beef-eaters as they are popularly christened after a corruption of their original appellation of Buffeters, or keepers of the buffet and banquet appurtenances. The effect of this room was rich and striking, and, considered in relation to the palace, most appropriate. The walls are covered with fanciful groups of antique weapons, and the furniture and andirons of the chimney-corner are of a corresponding age and quaintness. Passing this room, we entered the Tapestry Chamber, an apartment consecrated by many precious historical associations. Here the stately pageant-loving Henry, casting aside the nobility of his early manhood, became a slave to the fascinations of his peerless bride, the unfortunate Queen Anne Boleyn, of whom a sad memorial remains in the carved

stone mantel-piece, which incloses a device formed of her own initial tied by a true lover's knot to the initial of her inconstant lord. Here Elizabeth, and James, and Charles gave audience to their ministers and the ambassadors of foreign states; and here, too, the sovereigns of the House of Brunswick, on the death of their predecessors, are received by the privy council, sworn into their regal office, and from its capacious bay window proclaimed and presented to the people. On the present occasion it was filled by footmen, yeomen, and official servants of



the people. On the present occasion it was filled by footmen, yeomen, and official servants of



CABINET MINISTERS.

Room, the first of the four great state apartments which occupy the long range of brick building which fronts St. James's Park. In this room, which is very spacious, and richly decorated with florid gold ornaments, the second-class company assemble, and wait the presentation and retirement of the *entrée* company. The scene, at such a moment, is one of great interest and splendour; the gorgeousness and variety of the costumes, the singular badges and insignia of official distinction, the venerable figures of men bending beneath an age of national service, the fiery glances of the young nobility, mingling with the dignified courtesies of conventional existence, or the sweeter charities of related life, combine to form a picture which no pen or pencil can adequately describe, and which no country but one of settled institutions, great wealth, and great social intelligence can exhibit. We felt, as we gazed on its admiring groups, that Great Britain is not a thing of yesterday, and that her Majesty might well be proud of the homage of its people.



JUDGES.

On the breaking up of *entrée* levee, we were introduced to the Anti-Drawing-Room. At the upper end of this room are three doors leading into the Throne-Room, the approach to which, on levee days, is by the one on the left hand, and the egress by the one on the right, from which a brass hand-rail leads by a side door to the Long Gallery. On entering this room, which is embellished in the same style of cumbrous magnificence as Queen Anne's, we proceeded at once to the Throne-Room. This is truly a noble apartment, impressing the mind at once with the seal and semblance of royalty, and vastly superior to anything of the kind in Buckingham Palace. It is richly hung with crimson silk, the walls decorated by battle pictures and regal portraits, the floor splendidly carpeted, and the straight lines and square arrangements of the general ornaments finely relieved by a chandelier of extraordinary size and varied decoration. At the upper end stands the throne, larger in dimensions than either of those in the House of Lords or Buckingham Palace, and altogether more massive and stately in its proportions and embellishments. The chair, however, for her Majesty's use is less than those in ordinary service, and the stool is of miniature dimensions. On entering the Throne-Room for presentation, a beautiful but less striking picture than we had anticipated presented itself. The preliminary splendour of the great pageant had in some degree weakened the effect of its concluding scene, and besides this, the actors were greater men, and could afford to dispense with many of the paraphernalia of the less exalted members of the court. The beauty of the royal group was of a simpler, but, perhaps, for that very reason, of a more permanently impressive character. On the left-hand side of the room, next the central window, stood Prince Albert, attended by his household, and the *élite* of the *entrée* nobility; and at the upper end of the room, on each side of the throne, the Royal Family, their attendants, and the gentlemen-at-arms. Our task was now approaching its termination, but its greatest lesson had to be learned; within two minutes we should have claimed the royal acceptance of our homage, and have retired from the presence. But as we had nothing to distract our equanimity, and,



ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY AND BISHOPS.

the ceremony; and near the window sat the notorious "Court Circular," a gentleman whose duty it is to write down the names, as they are declared aloud by the usher, of all persons passing to the levee. Leaving the Tapestry Chamber, we entered Queen Anne's

PRESENTATION CARD.

and were "put down" at the



STAIRCASE.

as "perfect love casteth out fear," we, with a serenity matched only by the passionless countenance of the Prince, permitted a noble friend to introduce us, and it being our first presentation, we had the honour of kissing the protecting hand; and then, according to the courtly ordinance, we rose, and meekly bowing reverence, received the confiding smile of his Royal Highness, and retreated by backward steps and slow, from the friendly audience.

The costume of the various officers and retinue of her Majesty adds not a little to the magnificence of such scenes at court as our engravings represent. At this levee the Prince was dressed as a field-marshal, and most of the Ministers appeared in the Windsor uniform. That of the Gentlemen-at-Arms, who attend upon all state occasions, in the same apartment as her Majesty, had somewhat the appearance of a general officer's uniform. The liveries of the footmen were gorgeous, from the quantity of gold lace which covered them. Nearly all the state attendants were armed with rapiers or court-sabres.

As the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms forms the Royal Body Guard upon all state occasions, and adds greatly to the effect of its spectacles, we have collected some particulars concerning it. It was established during the reign of Henry the Eighth, in the year 1509, and composed of fifty gentlemen, styled Gentlemen Pensioners, who were principally sons of the nobility, each gentleman being obliged to keep two horses: they were commanded by a captain, who was a peer (their present captain is Lord Forrester), and had four other officers, a lieutenant, a standard-bearer, a clerk of the cheque, and the King's harbinger. In the reign of William the Fourth the name of the corps was changed from Gentlemen Pensioners to Gentlemen-at-Arms. Half of the number are in waiting at the Palace for three months at a time, changing every quarter of a year; eight of these gentlemen attend every levee, and twenty-five at each drawing-room; while upon such occasions as royal marriages,



PRESENTATION.—KISSING HANDS.

Spanish, Austrian, Turkish, Greek, Russian, American  
AMBASSADORS.

BAND OF THE HORSE GUARDS IN THEIR LEVEE DRESSES.

## PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS.

The second concert for the season took place on Monday evening last, and was much more numerously attended than the previous one: indeed, the room was most densely crowded. The following was the programme of the occasion:—

## ACT I.

Sinfonia, in C minor, No. 5 ..... Haydn.  
Rec., "And he journeyed," } Miss S. Flower ..... Mendelssohn.  
Aria, "But the Lord is mindful," } Miss S. Flower ..... Mendelssohn.  
Concerto, Pianoforte, Madame Dulcken ..... Chopin.  
Scenes (from "Faust"), "Love how mighty," Miss Rainforth Spohr.  
Overture, "Der Berggeist" ..... Do.

## ACT II.

Sinfonia, "Eroica" ..... Beethoven.  
Rec., "Tis raging noon," } Mr. Hobbs ..... Haydn.  
Air, "Distressful Nature," } Miss Rainforth ..... Rossini.  
Duetto, "Ebben a te ferisci" ("Semiramide"), Miss Rainforth ..... Cherubini.  
and Miss S. Flower ..... Rossini.  
Overture, "Les Deux Journées" ..... Cherubini.

Leader, Mr. T. Cooke. Conductor, Mr. C. Potter.

It must be, however, unwillingly confessed that the *instrumental* music of Haydn begins to "wax faintly" on the ears of those who are in the habit of being startled, almost stunned sometimes, by modern orchestral combinations. Not so with his *vocal*, which "was not for an age, but for all time!" The sinfonia was finely per-

formed; but we could not but regret the divortement of those two *orchestra-turtles* Dragonetti and Lindley, however ably the place of the former was supplied by (almost his rival) Howell. Miss S. Flower's beautiful voice was very happy in Mendelssohn's recitative and air from St. Paul; we wish this young lady would not rely so much upon her *physique*. Madame Dulcken performed a new concerto in F minor by Chopin, in a most brilliant and effective manner, quite recovered, we should say, from the accident which prevented her from playing at the last concert. The composer was more indebted to his fair representative than to his own genius, for the work is more crabbed than elegant. She was rapturously applauded, particularly in the Adagio. Miss Rainforth gave the *scena* from Faust with most excellent intention, and occasionally with great truth and energy. Spohr's romantic overture, "Der Berggeist," was finely performed: it is a piece of the most fanciful poetry—a musical phantasm, from beginning to end—"a thing of beauty" which will be "a joy for ever!"

Act II. commenced with the *instrumental* giant's sinfonia "Eroica," which had ample justice done to it by this fine band. There is a *closeness* in Mr. Cooke's style of leading which (to borrow terms of another art) admirably harmonizes the accessories of his picture. Mr. Hobbs sweetly and chastely gave the recitative and air from the "Seasons," and the duet from "Semiramide" was very charmingly sung by Miss Rainforth and Miss S. Flower. The concert termi-

nated with Cherubini's effective overture, which was condemned to the vile office of (as organists say) *PLAYING OUT* the discriminating congregation.

**SUDDEN DEATH OF MRS. HONEY, THE POPULAR VOCALIST.**—We have to record the death of this lady, which took place at her residence, No. 149, Albany-street, Regent's-park, on Sunday evening, at eight o'clock, from the effects of violent inflammation, induced by over exertion in her profession. Mrs. Honey's last engagement was at the City of London Theatre, and her final appearance there was on Saturday, the 25th of March. She was the daughter of Mrs. Young, an actress of some repute, now engaged at the Eagle Saloon. The deceased was in her twenty-sixth year. Mrs. Honey had left two children, one ten and the other three years old.

The *Inverness Courier* contains the particulars of the following strange circumstance which occurred at Brora, last week. Early in the morning a boat was driven into that place nearly full of water, and an idiot boy the only person on board. The poor lad could give no account of himself, but could speak both English and Gaelic. Mr. Hoon (Brora) kindly took charge of the helpless youth, and made inquiries in all directions respecting the owner of the boat, when it turned out to be a fishing-boat belonging to a crew in Burghead, that had been safely moored in the harbour. The lad had loosed the moorings on Sunday, and entering the boat, had been drifted across the Firth, a distance of forty miles.

The Earl of Rosslyn, master of the royal stag-hounds, has resolved to "do away" with the annual Easter hunt, with the royal hounds, owing, it is said, to Easter falling so late, and the consequent forwardness of the season. The hunt has existed through the reigns of several sovereigns.

christenings, and funerals, the whole forty attend. They also bring up the first course of dishes for the royal table at the coronation, and the King confers the honour of knighthood on the senior gentleman. The whole corps attend at an Installation of the Garter, as well as at Guildhall when the Sovereign dines with the corporation of London. Each gentleman bears an axe, the officers have silver sticks, the captain a gold one: they are presented to them by each King or Queen upon their coronation.

The gentlemen formerly attended the King upon going to battle. So late as the reign of George the Second, on the 5th of December, 1745, when the rebels having advanced to Derby, the King gave orders that his standard should be set up on Finchley-common, the gentlemen were ordered to be in readiness with their horses, servants, and arms, to attend upon him.

The harbinger is the *courrier en avance*, and precedes the Sovereign one day, to announce the coming of royalty, and to prepare bed and board for the Royal Body Guard. Whatever palace was visited, the corps used to attend; but of late years they have only been summoned on state occasions. The gentlemen are styled esquires in their warrants, which place them on a par with captains in the army. The officers wear a field marshal's feather in their caps, and attend with their silver sticks in the Presence Chamber, and also at the foot of the throne in the House of Lords, and at the Palace when the Queen receives addresses.

On this day of high festivity the courts of the palace were occupied by the bands of the 1st and 3rd Foot Guards and the mounted band of the Horse Guards. The latter wore a most royal aspect; but the great silver kettle drums, valued at five hundred guineas each, and placed under the special guardianship of a couple of soldiers with drawn swords, were the objects of general wonder and admiration. These drums are of great power, and gave an effect of touching solemnity to the prayer of "God save the Queen," with the celebrated variations by the Duchess of Kent.



DOG-DAYS IN APRIL.  
WITH FLUCTUATIONS OF CANINE DESTINY.

FYTTE I.—ANTICIPATORY LAMENT.

ON THE CARRYING OF THE DOG-CART BILL BY THE COMMONS.

No work! Alas! we're not a mettled race,  
Nor mettled racers, 'cause of this new law;  
Artists have got the best of us—we are  
Allowed no longer in the streets to draw!  
  
Artists once painted us when we were going;  
Now they must paint us when we are no go!  
They used to dash off all our shafts and wheels;  
Now they can only take our shafts of woe!  
  
Artists can trace; but we, alas! poor dogs,  
Are cut out of the traces altogether;  
Once we reign'd—rain or shine—that's whether or no!  
But now it's no in every kind of weather.  
  
Ah! once we bore our ponderous carts of meat,  
But now they deem it is not meet we should;  
It's very clear we're going to the bad,  
And that, alas! with nothing to the good!  
  
No matter to what breed we may belong—  
Spaniels or poodles, terriers, hounds, or harriers—  
It's clear the bill they've carried pigeons us,  
By placing us beyond the pale of carriers!  
  
We used to carry cats' meat—dogs' meat too—  
Ten thousand cats and dogs our daily trackers,  
Who then would mew (oh Muse!) and bow (oh row!)  
To see our knack of running from the knackers!  
  
Now they have taken all our harness off,  
Yet saddled us with mischief, we opine;  
Your common schoolmasters cane two or three,  
But they're not happy short of the ca-nine!  
  
You say we are no longer fit to drag  
(Like Turkish drag-o-man)—we're sickly! Hark!  
Well, then, we'll throw away our common food,  
And to avoid consumption—take to bark!  
  
You've ruined us! It's well to talk of bark;  
But we've a more intoxicating sign:  
You have so grieved us by your horrid act,  
That we shall all be dead of too much wine!  
  
We never overthrived with what we did,  
But now no trade at all you let us don;  
We never were particularly fat,  
But now we've nothing left to lean upon!  
  
Give us a settlement—some gentle place  
Of equal sweet repose for dog and bitch:  
Perhaps you would send all the race apace  
Into the quiet workhouse of Houndsditch!  
  
Or meekly hint, with nothing more to do,  
That emigration suits us out of hand;  
And, with more point than pointers often claim,  
Bid dogs in general go to New-found-land!  
  
But we say no! Aggrieved—abused—beset—  
Our indignation common anger flogs:  
If we must go, ten thousand pounds we bet,  
Our grand asylum is the Isle of Dogs!

FYTTE II.—JUBILEE IN POSTSCRIPT.

UPON THE THROWING OUT OF THE SAME BILL BY THE LORDS.  
Hurrah!—our bill's thrown out, and we have now  
Got a carte-blanche as usual; we can drag!—  
Dog's meat is still the go; and poor "bow-wow"  
Is robbed no longer of his right to fag!  
Meanwhile our joy Old Cobbett's thanks affords,  
And sings, "Thank heav'n—we have a House of Lords."

THE PROJECT OF AERIAL LOCOMOTION REFUTED.

"Pigs may fly, but they are very unlikely birds."—Old Proverb.  
In our description, last week, of Mr. Henson's contrivance for navigating the aerial regions, we stated our conviction that the plan would not answer. We now purpose to show why it will not answer, and it is our intention to be as explicit that every man, woman, and child, content to lend us five minutes of their attention, may be able to see that the plan is a delusion. The bubble, we have all along felt, requires only the impact of a few grains of common sense to bring about its explosion, and we strongly suspect that we are destined to be the instruments of that happy catastrophe.  
The power for sustaining the machine in the atmosphere resides exclusively in the great rectangular frame of canvas or silk extending across the machine, and which constitutes, in fact, an immense kite, the effect being virtually the same whether an inclined plane impinges upon the air or the air impinges upon an inclined plane. Now it is undoubtedly true that if this inclined frame be forced through the air at a great velocity, it will lift or sustain a considerable weight, nor is there any theoretical limit to the weight which may thus be sustained any more than to the force a man may exert by a lever, with which, if long enough and strong enough, he may move the world. But the question resolves itself into this—What weight will a given size of kite sustain at a given angle and given velocity, and what power will be necessary to produce that velocity? If the ship and kite, steam-engine, boiler, fuel, &c., were without weight aerial navigation might, no doubt, be accomplished with ease;

but such, unfortunately, is not the case, and the question of its present practicability is determinable solely by a reference to the weight the kite can lift, and the propulsive efficacy which may be derived from such a weight of fuel and machinery. If 500 horses' power were necessary to propel the frame against the wind at a given velocity, and the frame at that velocity could not sustain a greater weight of machinery than five horses' power, the machine could manifestly no more ascend or continue up than a single horse could carry one of the pyramids.

The force with which air impinges upon any flat surface at different velocities is very well known. At a velocity of 30 miles an hour the pressure on a square foot is 4'429 lb.; at 40 miles an hour, 7'873 lb.; at 50 miles an hour, 12'3 lb.; and at 60 miles an hour, 17'715 lb. The resistance the kite will experience must of course be proportional to the angle of inclination, and may be expressed by the sine of the angle, or by the dotted lines in the figure—the resistance being, of course, increased as the angle is made greater. But the sustaining power also varies in the same ratio; and, if the velocity and angle be such that the pressure on the kite be 13,000 lb., the sustaining power will be about 6500 lb.

Taking, then, the velocity of 60 miles per hour—a moderate velocity for a machine that is to reach India in four days—we shall find that to impel the kite, so that it may sustain a weight of 6500 lb., will require a power of about 700 horses! A horse power is well known to be equal to 33,000 lb. raised through one yard in a minute, and 13,000 x 1760, the number of yards in a mile, which gives allowance for the obliquity of impact, and  $\frac{1}{3} \times 33,000 = 701$  horses' power. In other words, to enable Mr. Henson's machine to go up he must first have succeeded in putting a horse-power engine, with its boiler, water, condenser, and fuel for a long voyage, into a weight of 10 lb.! When this is done, a flying machine is the least of the wonders we shall see. Every umbrella will be transformed into a Pegasus, and walking-sticks will advance with many horses' power. The aerial locomotive will then go up, and, we rather suspect, not till then.

In the preceding estimate we have supposed the ship, vanes, kite, passengers, and provisions to be absolutely without weight; but, inasmuch as these accumulated weights would necessarily greatly exceed 6500 lb., the engine and boiler would not only require to be without weight, but actually to *gravitate upwards*: in other words, the machinery would require to be such, that even while it was stationary it would require a certain force to retain it upon the earth. We are heartily ashamed at the public toleration of such a project even for a moment; and we can well conceive how foreigners may laugh at our credulity, or how, six months hence, we may laugh at ourselves.

We have refrained from analysing Mr. Henson's statement relative to the weight of his engine, chiefly because it is so manifestly visionary as to carry its own refutation. If, however, we were to accept his proposition that a 20-horse power engine might be made with a weight of 600 lb., still his machine could not go up; for 700 horses' power being requisite for propulsion, the weight to be lifted, even according to Mr. Henson's own showing, of 600 lb. for 20 horses' power, would be 600 multiplied by 35—700 being equal to 35 times 20—which is equal to 21,000 lb., while the utmost weight the kite can lift, with the area and velocity assumed, is only 6500 lb.



THE FASHIONS.

Paris, Rue Chaussée d'Antin, April 4, 1843.  
MONSIEUR.—The breath of spring is hastening, with rapid strides, to supersede our winter fashions. Thus, for the several days past, an unexpected alteration has been observable at our balls and grand parties in the dress of our Paris fashionables; still, however, we have not entirely laid aside our warm clothing, though the fashion of wearing it is somewhat altered. In our streets and public promenades cashmires, casimères, and other solid fabrics, are constantly to be met with; and the well-known taste of our fair Parisians has never been more remarkable than at the present moment in adjusting them to the peculiar requirements of the season. Allow me, then, to notice three or four of the dresses I have met with in my morning's walk as a justification of my remark, premising, always, that the ladies who wore them are noted for good taste, and the general elegance of all their appointments. I will cite, in the first instance, a robe in green casimere, figured in spots upon the front of the skirt; a plain corsage, made high, without band at the waist; and likewise embroidered in spots, and with sleeves perfectly plain. Another robe was in dark cashmere, with the skirt united to the corsage, which was high, draped cross-wise—that is to say, from the epaulette to the middle of the front; the sleeve plain, ornamented at the top by a bias of similar stuff, and with buttons in passementerie. A third robe was of black mohair, ornamented at the skirt, with three high flounces covering about two thirds of the skirt: the corsage was high, plain, and brought to a rounded point; the sleeve plain. A fourth, and which, to my taste, was the most becoming of all, was a robe de Naples robe, with grey and white stripes, the skirt of which was trimmed with three rows of flounces of the same material, the spaces between each flounce being about the width occupied by the flounce itself; corsage high on the shoulders, and open in front, gathered at the shoulders, and plain towards the waist; doublet sleeves, rounded and edged with a ruff of stuff. Nothing could exceed the effect of this costume, which was equally new, elegant, and piquante. Our full dress costumes have, as yet, experienced no very remarkable change; perhaps the fashions of them would be best understood by a description of the dresses actually worn at a late ball given by Madame de L., whose réunions have been so recherché this winter. Perhaps we ought to put in the first rank that worn by the amiable hostess herself, which consisted of a Pompadour robe in jonquil damask, with a double skirt, the first of which was hemmed with two deep falls of English point lace; the second, which was made shorter, was rounded on each side of the hem in front, and attached to the first by two bouquets of roses, the one placed at the bottom of the skirt, upon the border of the fall of lace, the other upon the middle. The corsage was worn off the neck and pointed, and with short sleeves. Two other toilettes still deserve mention: the first was a robe of grey cut velvet, ornamented at the bottom of the skirt with four little bias of the same material disposed in festoons, and looped up by silver cords, and terminated by tassels; the corsage, which was off the neck, was brought to a point in the form of a heart, bordered by an edging of silver fastened to the front, and terminated by large silver tassels. The other was a robe with a double skirt, of which the first was of black velvet, trimmed with a

deep fall of black lace, serving as a border for a puffing of black satin, which surrounded the skirt. The second skirt, of violet satin, was very short, and open on each side towards the waist; a fall of lace ornamented the bottom of the skirt, and just reached far enough to meet upon the first fall; the opening of the skirt was trimmed with an ornament of black passementerie; the corsage, of violet satin, was worn off the neck, pointed, with a bias, without being cut off at the shoulder, and thus forming a berthe; the sleeves were short and plain, of black velvet, and with second open sleeves in satin. The effect of this last dress was really magnificent. I hope soon to have much more to communicate to you, for, as the season advances, we may expect to see a greater variety in our fashions, and I trust they will, make up for the barrenness of my late epistles. HENRIETTE DE B.

THE SUFFOLK-STREET EXHIBITION.

(Continued from our last.)

In resuming our account of this exhibition we may again observe, that it is impossible, in the space we are able to devote to subjects of this nature, to notice every work which may be deserving of commendation. No doubt there are many works possessing claims to notice, and boasting of those qualities which best distinguish art, which have escaped our observation; but to such we feel assured the discriminating taste of the public will not fail to award their just meed of praise. In continuation of our notice of the oil paintings we may direct attention to:

No. 165. "Devonshire Scene." J. W. Allen. A large and finely-composed landscape; but whether a particular view in Devonshire, or an original landscape composition, does not appear. It is, however, a beautifully-coloured view, has a great air of reality, and certainly possesses all the leading characteristics of Devonshire scenery.

No. 174. "A View near Henley-on-the-Thames." T. Tennant. This is another landscape, exquisitely painted, in which we may say that some of the finest qualities of landscape-painting are discernible. The careful observer will perceive in this piece the good arrangement of the masses, the nice balance of light and harmony of colour, and an agreeable freedom of execution, which yet admits of minute detail, and allows a proper expression to be given to every part of the landscape.

No. 186. "A Scene in the Middle Ages, suggested by a Visit to Haddon Hall." A. J. Woolmer. This is a sketch full of fancy, conceived somewhat in the spirit of Watteau, but it is injured by a loose and indecisive mode of execution, a defect which vitiates most of this artist's works.

No. 201. "Going to Water." J. Tennant. For warm, sunny, and transparent effect this landscape stands unrivalled in the exhibition. In its composition it is extremely graceful. The animals which are introduced in the foreground are painted with judgment, and the whole picture is clear and pure in its colour. In its treatment it strongly reminds the beholder of some of Cuy's luminous landscapes.

No. 212. "A Mill in Devonshire—Cloudy Weather." J. Wilson, jun. This is a very sweet landscape, with somewhat of a Ruisdael effect. The sky is remarkably successfully painted.

No. 227. "London, from Greenwich Park." J. B. Pyne. Landscapes form the greater portion of the pictures in the present exhibition, and we are not sure but they include the greater portion of the talent displayed. This view of London is a picture of very large dimensions, and of considerable merit. The view of the metropolis, as might be expected, occupies but a small portion of the canvas, the rest being a representation of Greenwich Park. Of this work we may say that, while it possesses good local colouring, its main defect is want of force, which is especially evident in the foreground.

No. 249. "An Old Mill on the River Ouse." H. J. Boddington. Of this landscape we may say that it presents a fresh, lively, and natural effect, and that the distant parts are treated in a very masterly manner.

No. 250. "Portrait of Mrs. Stevens." W. Patten. The first impression created by this portrait is unfavourable, on account of the vulgarity of the attitude, but on a further inspection it will be found to possess some fine colouring and soft and fleshy execution.

No. 265. "Morbid Sympathy." E. Prentis. This is an admirable satire on the perverted taste of the present day, which sympathises with notorious criminals, and it is painted in Mr. Prentis's happiest style. The subject is divided into two compartments. In the first we have a view of a house with an open door, from which a ruffian, with all the lineaments of turpitude on his countenance, is stealing. The spots of blood on his garment show that he has been a party to no light crime, and the convulsive grasp he gives the railings indicates the disturbed state of his sensations. In the second compartment we find him a prisoner in the condemned cell at Newgate, of which Mr. Prentis has given us a very accurate portrait. Here the criminal appears to be the subject of the curiosity and sympathy of an elderly gentleman and two ladies, one of whom has pinned a white camellia in his bosom, which by the purity of its colour makes him look a greater villain than before. This group is admirably composed, and the story is told so well that it is impossible to mistake its meaning.

No. 279. "Rebecca presenting a Casket of Jewels to the Bride of Ivanhoe." T. Clater. An interesting group, not so much remarkable for expression as for the admirable painting of the draperies, which in colour and texture vie with nature.

No. 298. "A Scene from 'Boecacio.'" A. J. Woolmer. In this imaginative composition there is much to admire and much to condemn. In regard to its rich contrasts of colour it stands with few rivals in the exhibition, but it has the same defect of indecisive execution which is visible in all this artist's works. There is also something faulty in the perspective. It is hardly possible the building in the background could be so high.

No. 320. "Portrait of the late Monsieur Louis Pouchée, born January 18, 1736, at Rouen, Normandy, and died in London, February 17, 1843, in his 108th year." The late Madame Soyer. This is the most remarkable portrait in the exhibition. It is said to be the last piece of painting executed by the late Madame Soyer. It is certainly one of her most successful portraits for character and fine colour.

No. 321. "A Scene from 'She Stoops to Conquer.'" A. T. Darby. The scene is that where Marlow, on being formally introduced to Miss Hardcastle, is overwhelmed with *mauvaise honte*. The story is well delineated on canvas, the attitudes of the principal figures well chosen, and the drawing good.

No. 343. "A Subject from Chaucer." A. J. Woolmer. Another poetical composition, presenting the same merits and the same defects as those formerly noticed. The same may be said of No. 438.

No. 360. "Entrance of Leith Harbour." J. Wilson. A very pleasing view, with fine, natural effect of colour.

No. 388. "Heart of Oak." H. J. Piddington. A sketch, full of nature and character, of an old Greenwich pensioner. The colour and general effect are excellent.

No. 396. "Going out to a Wreck." J. Wilson. This is, perhaps, without exception, the grandest and most effective composition in the Gallery. It is a sea piece, somewhat in Backhuysen's style, with a life-boat going out to a wreck. The effect is bold, and the proper spirit is well sustained throughout the whole picture, with the exception, perhaps, of the parts in the foreground, which appear to want force. The sky and water are admirably painted, and convey, very forcibly, the idea of the presence of a storm at sea. The vigorous handling in this marine piece is much to be admired; in fact, it gives it its principal charm.

No. 422. "Dogano, and Church of S. M. della Salute, Venice." C. F. Tomkins. This is not so good a painting as the little piece formerly mentioned, No. 41. It is neither so bright in effect, nor is the light so well concentrated. The distance is not painted with sufficient tenderness.

No. 444. "Portrait of the Hon. Mrs. Keith Stewart." F. Y. Hurlstone. This is rather an elegant portrait; the expression refined without being affected. It is painted in too low a key of colour.

No. 450. "Nature and Art." J. W. Allen. A playful composition. Some children having found their way into an artist's study, are making free with his brushes and colours. There is a great deal of nature in this little piece, and the interior and all the accessories are well painted.

No. 462. "Village School." J. B. Pyne. An interesting group is assembled before the school-door. The landscape is exquisitely painted.

467. "Dogana da Mare Ossia di Transito, Venice." J. Holland. This is one of the best painted Venetian views in the Gallery. It is bright, clear, and forcible.

535. "The Empress Theophans begging her husband, Leo X., to delay the execution of Michael, the Paracian." H. Johnstone. This is a most singular painting, and seems to be an imitation of the Greek paintings of the middle ages. It is certainly not in the least in accordance with the taste of the present age. It presents violent contrasts of colour, stiff and ungainly attitudes, and expressions serious without much meaning.

567. "Spanish Muleteer Boys," from the life. F. Y. Hurlstone. This study from the life is, on the whole, very successful. The group is composed with much simplicity. It reminds the beholder of Murillo's studies of Spanish character; but it will be found to be wanting in the delicate pencilings, the soft and fleshy touch, and the refinement and sentiment which distinguish that celebrated painter's works.

573. "A Flower-girl of Seville," from the life. By the same, is subject to similar criticism, with the addition that it is in parts marked by negligent drawing.

In the room containing water-colour drawings and miniatures, we observed some very clever views by J. Holland, which equal, if not excel, his efforts in oil-painting; and we also particularly noticed:

612. "May Day." A. D. Fripp. A group of children celebrating May-day, which, though at first not very attractive, increases its interest upon further examination. In the happy faces of the children may be traced the lineaments of innocence and nature. But on the other hand, it may be observed that the grouping is without art, and that the colouring can boast of no scientific arrangement.

627. "Prospect-walk, Hampstead." J. Rider. This is a spirited and well-coloured drawing.

639. "Dolly dressing for the Ball." Miss J. Blackmore. A very meritorious production, and one which shows that the fair artist is no mean proficient in the higher qualities of art. The story is told with much ingenuity, and the general treatment of the picture very pleasing.

656. "John Anthony, Esq." H. Wilkin. We noticed this as being one of the best of the miniatures exhibited.

Among the specimens of sculpture exhibited in the Gallery, of which there are only seventeen in number, we observed:

No. 735. "A Greek Warrior in Ambush." P. Park. An heroic statue, the size of life, full of energy and spirit, conceived in a pure and classic taste. The muscular development is correct, but perhaps the lower extremities are somewhat too slight in form compared with the massive character of the upper portion of the figure.

737. "Lucy Fielding—part of a Monument." E. Papworth. A recumbent figure of great elegance of form.

738. "His Royal Highness Prince Albert." R. W. Sievier. Decidedly the best likeness we have seen of his Royal Highness. It is beautifully modelled, and the sculptor has preserved the refinement of expression of the original, as well as the literal details of his features.

743. "Hero guiding Leander." W. C. Marshall. A graceful and well-modelled composition.

With these remarks we must close our notice of this exhibition, which we have great pleasure in repeating reflects high credit not only on the members of the Society, but on all who have contributed to it.

**SIR GEORGE HAYTER'S HISTORICAL PICTURES.**—After an almost incessant application to the picture of "The House of Commons which assembled in the year 1833, after the passing of the Reform Act," this artist has completed his laborious work, and it is not too much to say that he has produced a picture which faithfully records a great national event, and which transmits to posterity the portraits of nearly four hundred contemporaneous public men, many of whom have occupied for some years a great space in the public eye. All these persons have sat for their portraits, and the studies of their heads and features are, together with the picture itself, displayed on the walls of the Egyptian Hall as an exhibition of no common interest. The picture as a work of art is full of forcible effect, good colouring, an excellent management of perspective, and perfect truth of representation. The treatment of a difficult subject has been treated in a manner which overcomes the difficulties and makes the painting pictorial. In the same room with this picture are displayed the well-known pictures of "The Trial of Queen Caroline," which Lady Dover has kindly lent to the artist, and the still better known picture, "The Trial of Lord William Russell," which the Duke of Bedford has allowed to be removed from Woburn Abbey, besides several other pictures, including an original portrait of the Queen, painted by Sir George Hayter, by command of the King of Prussia.

**CONCERT.**—We have pleasure in directing public attention to a concert announced by Mr. Allcroft for Wednesday the 12th inst., at the Music Hall, Store-street. To indicate the attraction of the performance, we need only mention the names of some of the principal performers to support our opinion, viz.—the Misses Birch, Mrs. Alfred Shaw, Miss Novello, Miss Dolby, the Seguins, Signori Brizzi, Henry Phillips, and the inimitable John Parry. The solo performers are Dulcken, Bochsa, Richardson, Mori, and Blagrove.

#### NATIONAL SPORTS.

##### THE PRESENT SEASON.

Our popular pastimes have each "their seasons and their change;" the sporting winter and its appropriate engagements going out with March, while April, with its Easter holidays, serves as a fitting herald of the merry summer time and rural festivities. We have bade adieu for a space to hunting, shooting, coursing, and those amusements known more particularly as "held sports," and offer welcome to racing, yachting, rowing, fishing, cricket, and archery, the latter on the score of our gallantry. The turf will open for business on Easter Monday with the Newmarket Craven Meeting, when people will have racing facts to entertain them instead of betting fiction got up at Tattersall's to make them laugh at the wrong sides of their mouths. There are as many tastes as men, according to the proverb; according to us, those who go to Hyde-park-corner for fun ought to go to "below" for pastime, which is a polite reading of Jack's opinion of amateur-sailing. Speaking of the latter popular pursuit (without entering into the history of yachting since Noah introduced the fashion), we may be allowed to state that, if its quality may be deduced from the quantity of its *matériel*, there will be goodly doings afloat in 1813. The Royal Yacht Squadron numbers 83 sail, the Royal Thames Club 67, even the Royal Western 43, to say nothing of the clippers that sail from the various Irish and Scottish ports. As for rowing, there are as many cutters, gigs, punnies, wherries, and such like contrivances for oars and sculls, on the Thames alone, as would make a bridge of boats from Dover to Calais. It is a truly manly sport, and would be a truly English one, if the crews would only leave straw hats and blue ribbons to the *corps de ballet* at the opera, and primrose kid gloves to the frequenters of its pit and boxes. Fishing is sure to flourish—and so are those who handle the rod, whether for the fly or bottom angling. Cricket, as Tom Hood would say, bids fair to go "a good bat;" and who can doubt but that archery will prosper, since it is patronised by the ladies, whom nature has made perfect in the management of bows (*beaux*). Thus have we shown that a gallant season is ensured to the lovers of good old English pastimes; and, having premised what pleasure has in store, as a make-weight we give the quotations from Tattersall's:

THURSDAY, APRIL 6.

**THE DERBY.**—7 to 1 agst A Brush Yeoman, 16 to 1 agst Cotherstone, 16 to 1 agst Murat, 17 to 1 agst Maccabaeus, 26 to 1 agst Winesour, 26 to 1 agst Aristides, 30 to 1 agst Gamecock, 33 to 1 agst Amorino, 33 to 1 agst Gaper, 40 to 1 agst Newcourt, 40 to 1 agst Cornopean, 40 to 1 agst Partisan, 50 to 1 agst Highlander.

**CHESTER CUP.**—9 to 1 agst Soult, 10 to 1 agst The Corsair, 11 to 1 agst Miltepeue, 14 to 1 agst Alice Hawthorne.

The Standard of Thursday says that Mr. Wordsworth, in consequence of communications from Sir Robert Peel and the Lord Chamberlain, has accepted the appointment of Poet Laureate.

**THE METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.**—On Tuesday, by order of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, the remainder of the houses on the east side of Castle-street, Leicester-square, were disposed of by auction, for the purpose of forming the new street which is to lead from Coventry-street to Long-acre.

#### COUNTRY NEWS.

**COWES, ISLE OF WIGHT.—LAUNCH OF A SCHOONER—DREADFUL ACCIDENT.**—On Monday last the schooner yacht Fairy was launched at Cowes, to the great delight of a numerous company of spectators, amongst whom there were—the Marquis of Conyngham, John Leveson Gower, Esq., and several other members of the R.Y.S.; the Misses Ward, and many of our resident families. Miss Gower named the yacht. Thus far all went on well. In the adjoining yard, on a small quay 5 feet by 13, there were eight iron six-pounders, belonging to the Earl of Orkney's yacht Jack o'Lantern; these were charged with 12 oz. of powder each, to fire a salute; they were, it may be said, stored there, in two rows four deep, so close together that the wheels of the carriages nearly touched, and the muzzles of the second, third, and fourth guns were over the carriages of the guns in front of them. After the first gun was fired a man stepped forward and sprung it out; he did the same with the second, but while in the act of doing so, the third (about three feet in front of which he was standing) was discharged; the wadding took his arm above the elbow, dreadfully shattering it, and carrying away nearly the whole of his face and the front part of his head. The force was so great that it shot him at least six feet into the sea, to all appearance as if he had been thrown there with great force. The person (Mr. Lowther) who discharged the gun ran and jumped in after him, and on his rising, assisted to get him into a boat, but he was quite dead from the loss of blood; the water was quite dyed with it for a considerable distance. His name was James Richardson, only son of Mr. James Richardson, shipwright, who was an eye-witness of the unfortunate accident. The young man was very much respected, would have been out of his time on Wednesday, the 5th inst., and was to be married on Easter Monday next. A supper had been ordered for seventy of the men employed in building and fitting the yacht, but the dreadful death of one of the party of course put an end to their proposed entertainment. A coroner's inquest was held on the body on Tuesday, when verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

**DURHAM ELECTION.**—Mr. Bright delivered a long address to the electors on Monday. The following was the state of the poll at the close:

Dungannon . . . . 507 | Brugge . . . . 406

**ROCHESTER.**—John Richmond Ellis, the man who has been in custody for some days on a charge of using treasonable expressions against her Majesty, and threatening to take the life of Sir Robert Peel, was removed on Wednesday, from the station-house to the county gaol at Maidstone, where he will undergo twelve month's imprisonment.

#### IRELAND.

In Ireland very slight, and in themselves unimportant occurrences, frequently give rise to disagreeable if not dangerous excitements. Thus, within the last few days, the Irish press has been teeming with invective because the gentleman who formerly supplied the Government with mail coaches has been deprived of the contract, and it has been given to a Scotch firm, who, it appears, from the spread of railways in England and Scotland, is able to supply the coaches (second-hand ones of course) much cheaper. The *Evening Mail*, the Irish Conservative organ, makes the following comments in reference to this subject, but with what degree of truth or fidelity of colouring we are not prepared to vouch. "Ireland is not at the moment placed in 'ordinary circumstances,' and any measure that goes to reduce her trade, or injure her manufacture, goes to add strength to the repeal cry, and to afford an additional argument to those who clamour for domestic legislation. The closing gates of the factories of Messrs. Bourne and those of Mr. Purcell, which have afforded employment and given bread to hundreds, will be hailed as a god-send by Mr. O'Connell, who will doubtless use the fact, not caring a farthing for the proprietors, or those who may be driven from employment, as will best suit his object of separating this country from England. The insane acts of our rulers are every day adding to his power, by increasing the causes for agitation; and we tremble to think that a perseverance in the reckless course which they are pursuing will leave them, and that at no distant period, without a party in this country, distrusted by those whom it was their duty to support, and despised by those whom they cannot conciliate."

**THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN'S DINNER—CURIOUS INCIDENT.**—The Lord Mayor gave a splendid civic entertainment in the Mansion House, on Thursday evening, which was attended by the leading citizens of all parties. In the course of the evening Colonel Browne, commissioner of police (brother of the late Mrs. Hemans), sang "The British Grenadiers," which abounds with allusions anything but complimentary to the bravery of the French. The gallant colonel, who is a very kind-hearted man, was totally unaware that the French Consul was seated very near him; but the company generally were aware of his proximity, and a very painful feeling was felt through the room at so unoward an occurrence. Some time after Colonel Browne went over to the Consul, and tendered his explanation and apology; but truth to say, they were not felt to be necessary.

**ATHLONE ELECTION.**—The election for this borough commenced on Friday morning. The late member, Major Beresford, was proposed by Charles Hancock, Esq., and seconded by — Sprowle, Esq. Dr. Cantwell proposed, and D. B. Kelly, Esq., seconded Mr. Collett. Major Beresford and Mr. Collett severally addressed the assembly. At the close of the poll the numbers stood as follow:—Mr. Collett, 113; Major Beresford, 106; majority, 7.

**THE PRINTERS' PENSION SOCIETY.**—The annual festival of the Printers' Pension Society took place on Tuesday evening at the London Tavern. The society was originated about sixteen years ago by a committee of working printers, and has gradually attained to its present rank and importance amongst the numerous charitable institutions of the metropolis. The object it seeks to accomplish is the relief of the decayed printers and their widows, by means of small annual pensions. At this moment there are about fifty pensioners, each receiving from £28 to £12 yearly from the funds. About 200 gentlemen sat down to dinner; Charles Dickens, Esq., presided. Among the gentlemen present connected with literature, art, &c., were C. Stansfeld, R.A., Esq., T. Landseer, Esq., R. R. McIan, Esq., R. Bell, Esq., T. Hood, Esq., F. W. N. Bayley, Esq., Douglas Jerrold, Esq., Sir William Helyett, R. Taylor, Esq., the Treasurer, &c. The chairman in the course of the evening advocated with considerable fervour the objects of the charity, and in doing so pointed out the peculiar claims of the printing fraternity upon the public gratitude and support, with great benefit to the society in a pecuniary point of view, as was apparent from the subscription list, which was filled up almost entirely at the table. Robert Bell, Esq., proposed the health of the chairman in an appropriate eulogistic speech. "The Press," and "The Extension of General Education," were amongst the toasts given, as was also the health of Thomas Hood, Douglas Jerrold, and the authors present. Thomas Hood acknowledged the compliment for the authors, and Mr. F. W. N. Bayley for the press; and we refer our readers to the speech of Mr. Dickens, in proposing the toast, which will be found in the notice accompanying that gentleman's portrait. "Mr. Stansfeld and the Arts" was drunk and duly honoured. Amongst the subscriptions announced were the following:—R. Bell, Esq., two guineas; Dr. Sheridan, two guineas; T. Landseer, Esq., two guineas; C. Dickens, Esq. (aoditional), five guineas; D. Jerrold, Esq., two guineas; H. Colburn, Esq., five guineas. The total amount announced was £283 9s. 6d. The stewards on the occasion were T. Hood, Esq., D. Jerrold, Esq., Herbert Ingram, Esq., R. Bell, Esq., R. McIan, Esq., and others well known in the printers' profession, and the world of literature and art.

**THE LAUREATESHIP.**—Our readers will be gratified to learn that her Majesty offered the office made vacant by the death of her friend Soutey to Wordsworth, who gratefully declined the proffered honour on account of his age. Mr. Wordsworth, who is now seventy-three years of age, attended the funeral of his friend Soutey, and is in good health for his time of life.

**BOOKSELLERS' PROVIDENT RETREAT.**—On Tuesday last a numerous meeting of the leading booksellers and publishers took place at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street, for the purpose of taking into consideration the most efficient measures to be adopted for the establishment of an asylum for aged and decayed booksellers, their assistants and widows, being annuitants of the Provident Institution, to be styled the Booksellers' Provident Retreat. The proposition met with the most cordial reception—a liberal subscription was commenced, and a provisional committee appointed to carry the intentions of the donors into effect.

#### CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

The sixth session during the present mayoralty commenced on Monday, before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Recorder, Aldermen, the Sheriffs, Under Sheriffs, and usual civic authorities. The Recorder very briefly addressed the grand jury, and said, that although there were already nearly 300 prisoners for trial, many of whom were charged with very serious offences, still, upon looking at the depositions, he did not find that any legal difficulty was likely to arise which rendered it necessary for him to detain them with any lengthened observations with respect to the law as bearing upon such cases. After a few remarks upon the cases in the calendar, the Recorder remitted the jury to the discharge of their duties. The cases tried during the day were devoid of public interest.

**WEDNESDAY.—SPECIAL COMMISSION.**—At nine o'clock in the morning the Recorder, Mr. Commissioner Bullock, the Sheriffs, Under Sheriffs, and Alderman Sir Chapman Marshall, took their seats on the bench. Proclamation having been made, Mr. Clark, the clerk of the court, read the commission which had been issued for the trial of James Dawson, on charge of the murder of a man whose name is unknown, in a country beyond the jurisdiction of the Admiralty, and not within the dominions of the Crown of Great Britain and Ireland. A special grand jury was then sworn, and charged at considerable length by the Recorder, who explained the law of the case. At eleven o'clock the special grand jury returned into court, and presented a true bill for wilful murder against James Dawson. They were then discharged by Mr. Justice Cresswell. This is only the second special commission which has been issued under the provisions of the 9th of George IV., to try persons at this court, since the

act establishing the jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court; and it is rather a remarkable circumstance that the other case, for the trial of which a special commission was issued in the month of July, 1836, was alleged to have taken place also in the Island of Zanzibar. It will be found in Carrington and Payne's Reports, vol. vii., p. 458, Rex v. Maitos.

#### POLICE.

**MANSION-HOUSE.—THE CHARGE OF ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.**—On Monday, August 1, Augustus John Field Sutzenich, the person who attempted to assassinate the Rev. Mr. Haden in the cathedral of St. Paul's on Saturday last, and which was noticed in our late edition of that evening, was brought before the Lord Mayor for examination. The prisoner is under sixteen years of age. Mr. Bryarly, a barrister, attended for him—Mr. Harde, a clerk in the Bank of England, stated that he was at St. Paul's Cathedral on Saturday last during divine service, and saw the prisoner there. The prisoner rose up when the clergyman was reading the prayer for the Queen, and drew a large horse pistol from under his handkerchief. The prisoner was in the choir, and witness ran towards him and said, "Seize him, he has a pistol!" The prisoner raised the pistol, and witness saw a spark from the pan. He did not think the pistol was directed to the clergyman. The prisoner was at once seized. —Mr. Shackell, of No. 12, Fetter-lane, stated that he saw the prisoner draw the pistol from his handkerchief, and seized him. The prisoner said it was useless to hold him so tight, as he had no idea of running away. —Mr. Lowton, of Lissom street, Waterlooville, stated that he saw the prisoner raise the pistol, and tried to snatched it from him. There was a scuffle for the pistol between the prisoner and witness. The prisoner snapped the pistol, but it missed fire. He did not seem to be at all excited.—Master Gulling, a Christ's Hospital scholar, stated that he knocked the prisoner's hand down when the prisoner raised the pistol.—Mr. Wood deposed that he also struck the prisoner's arm when the pistol was elevated.—Mr. Lingard, one of the vergers of St. Paul's, stated that there were five or six shots of No. 4 in the pistol, and a very small quantity of powder. The powder and the shot were together, and there was no wadding whatever. There was no priming, nor had there been any in the pan, and witness believed the pistol would not have gone off.—The prisoner upon being asked by the Lord Mayor whether he wished to say anything, replied in the negative.—Inspector Lloyd produced the following letter, which the prisoner wrote to his brother at the station-house:—"Dear Brother,—I write to inform you of the situation I am in. I took it into my head to have a pop at the clergyman at St. Paul's, and I am now in a police-station in a cell that leads into Fleet-street, don't much care about it, as I did no harm; but be so good as not to tell papa and mamma yet, as it will put them out. My examination comes on Monday next, at twelve o'clock, as I hear. I want you to come and see me first, and no one else till you have seen me. I hope I shall see you to-morrow; but it did not occur to me above a bit when I heard the fellow calling the usurper Queen, when I have lately discovered that James Stuart is right sovereign. Give my love to all, and tell them not to fear about me, and should you come to see me to-morrow, come by yourself. Your affectionate brother, A. S. T. SUTZENICH.—Fleet-street, enquire for the police-station." In answer to a question from the Lord Mayor, the prisoner said the letter was his. He added that he had to deny that the pistol was snapped. There was an old cover of a writing-book was produced, with some of the prisoner's writing, asserting the right of the Stuarts to the throne, and denying the right of any other family to that distinction. It was subscribed, "A Stanch Jacobite." The counsel for the prisoner said he could prove the insanity of the prisoner, and suggested the propriety of the lord mayor directing that the prisoner should be taken care of, under a late statute of the Queen. The Lord Mayor said he considered the case ought to go to a jury. The counsel for the prisoner pressed the suggestion very strongly, and stated that the "lad had insanely imbued ideas of the legitimacy of certain sovereigns, and would insist upon it that the Stuarts ought to reign instead of the house of Brunswick. The prisoner was strongly excited by the performance of *Rob Roy* at the theatre, and seemed to believe that James Stuart, a Scotch piper, had a claim to the crown, in consequence of a legal descent from that unfortunate family. The prisoner entertained thoughts of raising the claim in favour of the piper. His principles were high church and state principles, and he constantly attended divine service. His opinion of the right of the Duke of Bordeaux to the throne of France was also strong. The Lord Mayor said a jury must determine the case; it was the duty of the magistrate to commit. He would, however, postpone the case for a day or two, in order to make more particular inquiry. The prisoner was then remanded until Friday.

**CHARGE OF THREATENING TO SHOOT THE QUEEN AND SIR ROBERT PEEL.—ROCHESTER, APRIL 1.**—John Richmond Ellis, who stood remanded on a charge of having threatened to assassinate the Queen and Sir Robert Peel, and whose case was mentioned in this paper last week, was brought up the day before the mayor, Edmund Buck, Esq., Robert Clements, Esq., and J. Batten, Esq., two of the borough justices.—Mr. Pratt, clerk to the magistrates, read over the charge against the prisoner and the evidence that had been taken on a former occasion, and inquired of the prisoner if he had anything to say?—Prisoner: I have not.—The Mayor: Prisoner, when you were before me, on Thursday last, I felt it my duty to remand you, and directions were given to communicate with the Secretary of State concerning you. The clerk will read to you the answer that has been received.—Mr. Pratt then read the following letter:—Whitstable, March 31, 1813. Sir,—I am directed by the Secretary of State, Sir James Graham, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th inst., forwarding copies of depositions taken before the magistrates of the borough of Rochester, relative to certain words of a treasonable and threatening description, uttered by a man named John Richmond Ellis; and I am to inform you it appears to Sir James Graham, that it will be proper for the magistrates to require moderate and reasonable bail for the period of twelve months.—The Mayor: Prisoner, have you any one to be bound for you?—Prisoner: What bail might be required? I am sorry for what I have done; I had been



Θ. ΚΟΛΟΚΟΤΡΟΝΗΣ

THE LATE GENERAL COLOCOTRONI.

(As he lay in state at Athens on the day of his public funeral, 17th February last.)

Theodore Colocotroni, the most celebrated of the Greek chiefs, died of apoplexy, at Athens, on the 16th of February last, at the age, as is supposed, of 74. Previous to the breaking out of the Greek Revolution, in 1821, Colocotroni had acquired notoriety from his daring and sanguinary exploits as a leader of banditti in Greece. Thence he was compelled to emigrate by the Turks, when he entered the Russian, and, subsequently, the English, military service, in the Ionian Islands. It is generally supposed that Colocotroni was one of the organisers of the Greek Revolution; at all events, it is certain that on the first shot being fired, in April, 1821, he quitted his occupation as a butcher, in Zante, and crossed over to the Morea, where he at once became a leading chief, and maintained this position until the combined naval and military forces of England, France, and Russia destroyed the Turkish and Egyptian fleets at Navarin, forcibly expelled the Turkish and Egyptian land forces from the fortresses, and then delivered over the country to the Greeks. The independence of Greece being thus established, Colocotroni still continued a leading character; but, in consequence of his violent opposition to any settled form of government, especially that of the Greco-Bavarian under King Otho, and for various outrageous acts

on his part, he was tried and condemned to death for treason, but his sentence was commuted into imprisonment, and he was finally pardoned, loaded with honours, and reinstated in the vast property he had violently acquired. On the day appointed for his funeral the body, arrayed in the full dress uniform, and all the orders worn by the deceased, was laid on an open bier, the face exposed, and was accompanied to the grave by nearly the entire population of Athens, including the garrison, the government officers, and the representatives of foreign powers, except the French minister. In estimating the public character of Colocotroni it must be owned that his violent passions, which occasionally led to acts of cruelty, rendered him rather a scourge than a benefit to his country; although there can be little doubt that his indomitable courage, great tact, and knowledge of the predatory kind of warfare suitable to the Greeks, joined with the renown of his name, and his close relationship to some of the chief families of the Morea, were mainly instrumental in preventing the Turks from putting down the revolution at its outbreak. The accompanying engraving (from a sketch brought to England by a gentleman just arrived from Athens) presents so faithful a likeness of Colocotroni that it will at once be recognised by any person who has visited Greece during the last twenty years.



NOTTINGHAM ELECTION—VIEW OF THE CASTLE.

The nomination took place on Wednesday morning in the Exchange Hall. At ten o'clock the respective candidates, Thomas Gisborne, Esq., and J. Walter, jun., Esq., entered the room, accompanied by bodies of friends, and immediately after it was most densely crowded. The usual formalities having been gone through, the Right Hon. Lord Ranelagh appeared upon the hustings, and proceed to nominate his friend Thomas Gisborne, Esq., as a fit and proper person to represent the town in Parliament. He appeared before them, as he did in 1812, the zealous advocate of universal suffrage, annual parliaments, and vote by ballot; in fact, said his lordship, a decided Chartist. He also advocated the principles of free trade, and was glad that the hon. gentleman he had the honour to nominate entertained the same political sentiments, and was not (pointing to Mr. Walter, sen.) a political weathercock.—S. Bean, Esq. (President of the Complete Suffrage Association), briefly seconded the nomination.

—T. B. Charlton, Esq., then rose to propose a candidate, who (he said) was every way worthy of the electors' approval: he meant John Walter, jun., Esq. Mr. Charlton endeavoured to make himself heard, but none but those immediately around him could hear what he said.—Mr. J. Parker seconded the nomination.—Mr. J. Sweet, seconded by Mr. Roberts, then nominated F. O'Connor, Esq.—Mr. F. Melville rose, and, being seconded by Mr. C. Wilcockson, nominated John Tyas, Esq.—Mr. Gisborne and Mr. Walter, jun., then severally addressed the electors, as did also Mr. O'Connor and Mr. Tyas.—Mr. Gisborne, in reply to a question by Mr. O'Connor, said he would vote for the People's Charter.—Mr. O'Connor and Mr. Tyas having withdrawn their names as candidates, a show of hands was taken, which was declared to be in favour of Mr. Gisborne. A poll was then demanded, and the proceedings terminated.—Close of the poll: Gisborne (Lib.), 1850; Walter (Con.), 1733; Majority, 117.

## SPIRITS' SONG OF INVITATION.

FROM A MS. FAERY MASQUE.

## CHORUS.

Hither! come hither, with us to dwell  
In sylvan solitude:  
Never—oh! never within our cell  
Does grief or care intrude!  
Never! never!

## FIRST SPIRIT.

Mine is the task to find the flow'rs  
That sweetest and rarest be;  
I'll wander to even the star-lit bow'rs,  
To snatch a bright wreath for thee!

Chorus—Hither! come hither, &amp;c.

## SECOND SPIRIT.

I know the haunts the wild-birds love,  
I'll borrow their melody—  
Their songs and the hum of the noontide grove  
Shall mingle in sweets for thee!

Chorus—Hither! come hither, &amp;c.

## THIRD SPIRIT.

When the heat of the day-beam  
Burns around,  
The zephyrs obey my call—  
Or e'en if they sleep,  
I can cool the ground  
With the mists of the waterfall!

Chorus—Hither! come hither, &amp;c.—W.



PORTRAIT OF MR. TYLER, THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT.

In our leading article we have adverted to this statesman's last message to Congress, and embodied the leading points of that important document, which has occupied so much of public attention and remark. The excitement raised, with reference to its spirit and tendency, has created a sort of fictitious and momentary interest in the man who framed it, which, as far as our own readers are concerned, we may pictorially gratify with the illustration of a portrait.

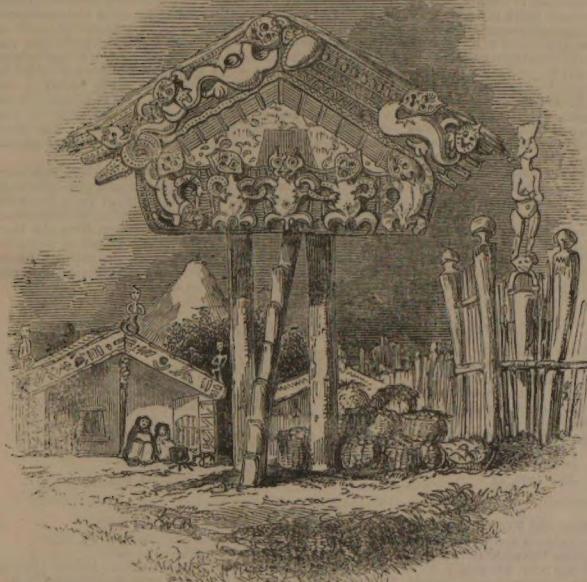
## NEW ZEALAND.

To Englishmen there can scarcely be said to exist a more interesting region upon the restless waters than the Australasian group of islands known as New Zealand. They are nearest to the antipodes of Great Britain; they are also the nearest westward to Van Diemen's Land and Australia; eastward to Chili, in South America; and northward to the Friendly Islands and the adjacent clusters of islands forming the great Polynesian Archipelago; whilst their southward boundary is the unexplored waters of the Southern Ocean.

In its detached position from the nearest continent, New Zealand resembles the British Isles, as well as in other respects of greater importance. Like them, surrounded by the sea, it possesses the same means of ready communication and rapid conveyance to all parts of its coast; and the same facilities for an extensive trade within its numerous bays and rivers. The temperature of the warmer latitude in which it is placed is influenced, or regulated, as in Great Britain, by the invigorating sea-breezes; and the whole line of coast abounds with fish. In addition to these natural advantages, the numerous harbours of New Zealand afford a safe and central rendezvous to the immense shipping trade of the whole southern Archipelago.

New Zealand consists of two large islands and a small one, each separated by a narrow strait, besides innumerable surrounding islets that rise out of the bays which frequently indent the coast. The group extends in length, north to south, from the 34th to the 48th degree of south latitude; and in breadth, east to west, from the 166th to the 179th degree of east longitude. The extreme length exceeds 800 miles, and the average breadth is about 100 miles. The native names of these islands not being very well adapted for European pronunciation, "North Island" has been substituted for "Eaheinomarure," and "South," or "Victoria Island," for Tavai—"Poenamboo." The smallest tract is called "Stewart's Island." Their surface exhibits a world in miniature. The northern island is the smallest, but has the finest soil and boldest features. Chains of mountains run through North and South Islands, and in the former rise from 12,000 to 14,000 feet, and are buried for two thirds of their height in perpetual snow; and their drainage, falling in foaming cataracts, is received into numerous rivers that water in their course the most fertile and enchanting valleys, alternating with vast table-lands and plains. In their forests they have trees that rival the tallest pines of Norway, and often rise from 85 to 95 feet high without a branch, and sometimes 12 feet in diameter; whilst others rise 140 feet. North Island contains volcanoes, extinct and active. Coal and lime have been found in abundance, as well as iron equal to that of Biscay—the richest iron known; and mica indicates the proximity of gold. Besides the stupendous timber-trees already mentioned, there are others of inferior growth. The myrtle is abundant, as well as a tree whose stem only produces leaves, used as a substitute for tea. Indigenous to the country are wild celery, wild parsley, and flax; luxuriant grasses and ferns; and the natives cultivate potatoes, turnips, cabbages, a species of yam, and a few fruits. Of animals, the rat has been seen, but no snakes: horses, cattle, asses, the dog and pig have been introduced; the latter being more completely domesticated in New Zealand than in any other country. The birds are mostly small, as the parrot, pigeons, cuckoos, the kingfisher, mocking-bird, &c. European poultry have been successfully introduced. Fish abound in all the rivers; insects swarm in swampy situations.

Thus, New Zealand is, altogether, a favoured country. "The huge glaciers and plains of snow which cover the higher regions, the mighty torrents which pour down from them, forming stupendous cataracts; the lofty woods which crown their middle regions; the hills which wind along their feet, decked with the brightest vegetation; the bold cliffs and promontories which breast the might of their southern waves; the beautiful bays, decked with numberless villages and canoes—all conspire to present a scene which even the rude eye of the navigator cannot behold without rapture."



PROVISION HOUSE.

The natives are of a different race from those of New Holland, belonging rather to that Malay race which predominates in the South Sea islands. They are tall and well formed, many of the upper classes being above six feet high: they have large black eyes, and generally straight hair; but that of some of the females is curly: they mostly tattoo their skins. It is remarked by an intelligent author as a disadvantage in New Zealand that there is no king over the whole group, nor even over one of the larger islands. The people are governed by a number of chieftains, each, indeed, a sovereign over his own narrow territory. A desire to enlarge their domains, increase their power, or gratify revenge, leads to frequent wars, strengthens jealousy, keeps them from forming any common bond of union, and precludes the adoption of a general or consistent plan for spreading among them the benefits of civilization. Annexed is a portrait of Epemi, a chief of Port Nicholson, in North Island: he is tattooed, wears the native robe, and carries a long spear; but most



EPEMI, A CHIEF OF NEW ZEALAND.

of the chiefs are familiar with the musket, and their strength is counted not by men but by muskets. When equipped for war they remind us of Sharon Turner's remark made a few years since:—"it is probable that the present state and people of New Zealand exhibit more nearly than any other the condition of Britain when the Romans entered it nearly eighteen centuries since."

The native huts were formerly composed of rushes wattled, thatched with strong-bladed grass and lined with palm-leaves. Near the settlements the sides are now of weather-board; they are rarely above 5 feet in height, it being considered unlucky to have anything suspended above the head; but they frequently reach 16 feet in length, with a portico or verandah at one end. The gables are ornamented with grotesque carving, usually painted red. The only opening is square, closed by a sliding panel. Furniture they have none; a few rushes for a bed, a calabash for water, a small box or basket for ornaments, a cooking pot, and hatchet are their only domestic utensils. In fine weather, however, the New Zealander rarely either cooks, eats, or sleeps in his house, but under a low shed in the open air. The cut in the margin represents a taboo store, or provision-house, at Otuatua Pah, Cape Egmont, North Island. Mere stores are attached to most huts, and in large villages are of greater size, and much more elaborately carved and ornamented than the dwellings. They are *tabooed*, or rendered sacred, by a kind of incantation muttered over them by a priest or suz.

In our next paper we shall glance at the progress of colonization in New Zealand, and illustrate one or two of its best sites. The inquiry, always one of extreme attraction, will, doubtless, receive an accession of interest from the proposed adoption of a Government system of colonization, in a memorial to Sir Robert Peel, signed by the most influential men of all parties in the city of London.

## ENGLAND AND FRANCE;

OR

## THE SISTERS.

A ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.

By HENRY COCKTON,

AUTHOR OF "VALENTINE VOX," "STANLEY THORN," ETC.

CHAPTER V.

THE WEDDING DAY.



O experienced persons it will be altogether unnecessary to explain that pleasing anticipations mingled with apprehensions which set tranquil sleep at defiance, form the chief characteristic of the night which immediately precedes the marriage, while to those who have had no experience in the matter, it will be amply sufficient to observe that Caroline, Lucrece, Sir Arthur, and Charles were throughout the night exceedingly restless.

The world has often heard of persons having been somewhat too late at the church on these interesting occasions, and the want of punctuality then is really unpardonable in the extreme; but the world probably never heard of any one whose serious intention it was to be married, having absolutely slept beyond the time. Certainly Caroline and Lucrece were not exceptions to this rule, nor were Sir Arthur and Charles; for they all rose particularly early on that auspicious morning; and so did Greville, by virtue of the unexampled thundering which Frederick made at the door of his chamber, precisely as he was dropping, in the most comfortable manner possible, into his usual second sleep. Of this, however, he could not approve, but when he eventually did make his appearance, the party sat down to breakfast with countenances beaming with quite as much joy as could on such an occasion have been reasonably expected.

To ladies, the marriage morning is seldom one of unmixed happiness, at least their happiness seldom *appears* to be pure—they look thoughtful, anxious, nay even mysterious!—in a word, they are placed in a novel position, and don't know at all what to make of it. True it is that Caroline occasionally smiled at the well pointed jests of Sir Arthur, while Lucrece looked at Charles with an expression indicative of confidence being united with hope; but they were not joyous—they were not gay: anxiety seemed to be struggling with gladness, which struggle created a wish to be calm.

At ten precisely the bridesmaids arrived, and having been duly presented to the bridegrooms, gaily withdrew with the brides. They had scarcely, however, retired from the room, when a carriage and four drove up to the gate, and the next moment Lady Grange alighted.

"Why, Greville!" exclaimed Sir Arthur, "here is your sister!"

"Why, at what time could she have left town?" said Greville. "Well! things must take their course. I suppose I'm to go and receive her. She surely cannot have been in bed at all!"



THE SISTERS.

And this was a highly correct conjecture, for on her return from a ball about five, a letter was placed in her hands, which informed her that the marriage was to take place that morning, and which coupled with other information she had received, induced her to start off at once.

"My business is with Sir Arthur," said her ladyship haughtily, on entering the house.

"I'll tell him so," said Greville, opening the door of the front parlour. "You wish to see him alone?"

"Alone. And tell him, moreover, that the business is of importance, and may affect him deeply."

Greville delivered this message to Sir Arthur, who naturally wondering what it could be, proceeded at once to the room.

"Sir Arthur," said her ladyship, with appropriate solemnity, "although you deeply wounded my feelings the last time we met, I have far too high and too sincere a respect for you not to feel affected by any loss you may sustain, or to use every exertion in my power, with the view of averting any calamity with which you may be threatened."

"I of course feel flattered, Lady Grange; but what has happened?"

"I heard of it only this morning at Lady Rupert's; but conceiving that your immediate presence in town would be of infinite importance, I ordered my carriage and hastened down here with the intelligence, burying in oblivion all that had occurred."

"I beg to assure you that your politeness is appreciated; but what on earth is it?"

"Bollands, I believe, are your bankers?"

"They are."

"You have, I hear, an immense amount now in their hands?"

"It is rather considerable!—twenty thousand pounds, perhaps, securities and all."

"Of course you have heard nothing about them?"

"I heard that they were tottering: I had a letter to that effect the morning after my arrival here, and did start off to see about it; but I altered my mind."

"Then, unless you immediately go up to town, Sir Arthur, all will be lost!—They actually stopped payment yesterday."

"Indeed!—that's a sad job—a sad job; but, as they have actually stopped, why my presence in town will be useless."

"Oh, but I understand from parties who are conversant with these things, that it will be of use, of great use; that in fact by doing so at once, the probability is



that even now you'll save all. Therefore enter my carriage, and return with me immediately!—I feel convinced that all may yet be saved."

"The parties who induced that conviction, Lady Grange knew nothing whatever about it. But shallow persons must talk, and when they do, they must, of course, talk nonsense."

"But do you not think, that by going up immediately, *something* might be done?"

"I assure you, Lady Grange, that I can now do nothing in it, and if even I could, I am far too deeply and too agreeably engaged to day, to attend to anything of the kind. For the interest and the trouble you have taken, I consider myself under a great obligation, believe me, and I hope to have frequent opportunities of proving to you how strongly I feel it; but under existing circumstances nothing shall induce me to cherish any thought of an unpleasant nature, having made up my mind that this day shall be in reality the happiest of my life. And now, Lady Grange, I have a favour to beg of you—a great favour—nay, the greatest favour you have the power to confer. You have arrived most opportunely, exactly in time; and you will pardon me for observing that you look as if dressed for the occasion. Now the favour I have to solicit, and which for Caroline's sake I would on my knees beg of you, is, that you will banish from your mind whatever angry feelings her opposition to your will may have induced, and in the spirit of forgiveness, generosity, and affection, accompany us forthwith to church."

"To church! Then am I to understand that you are really about to be married to that child?"

"Lady Grange! I believe that I have said before, that I do not regard her as a child; but if even I did, she will be within an hour my wife."

"Is it—can it be possible! Sir Arthur? You just now spoke of generosity—yes, generosity was the word; how strangely opposed are our precepts and practice!—be you generous!—give her to the man whom she loves!"

"And pray," enquired Sir Arthur, with the most provoking calmness, "whom may you imagine him to be?"

"What, can you have been so blinded by your passion for this child; is it possible that this paroxysm—for it is nothing more—can have veiled your eyes with a film so thick, that you have not been able to perceive that she really loves Charles!"

"Oh, Charles!—He is the man!—Lady Grange, did Charles ever propose for Lucrece?"

"Why, certainly," replied her ladyship, somewhat confused by the question, "he did once, in sport!"

"Oh, but his affections were transferred to Caroline!"

"No, Lady Grange, they were not transferred; he still loves Lucrece, and will have her. But let us not dwell upon this, come, let me entreat you to grant me this favour!"

"Never!"

"Is it impossible for me to prevail upon you?"

"It is!—never will I countenance anything so monstrous."

"I am to understand this to be your final answer? You are firmly resolved not to go?"

"I am!—firmly!"

"Then," said Sir Arthur, rising, "I must take my leave." And, bowing profoundly, he quitted the room.

Her ladyship then rang the bell, and when the servant appeared, sent up for Lucrece.

"Oh, if I could but have got him into the carriage," she exclaimed, pacing the room and biting her lips, "all would have been well; all should have been well!—my plans could not have failed. But it's all over—all's settled now. Still I'll annoy them, if I can do nothing more!—Lucrece, my love," she added as the poor girl tremblingly entered. "My dear child!—my good girl!—I perceive that you are excited, and I cannot wonder at it. This is no place for you, dear! Really, such horrible doings are sufficient to turn one's brain. But compose yourself; there, be sure that I will not desert you! You are all to me now, Lucrece, all; I have no one else now on whom to place my affections; they are, my love, centred in you. But come, dear, let us together leave this scene of wickedness, of unshaded passion; let us leave at once; my carriage is at the gate, and you are dressed; let us prove to them how disgusting we hold their proceedings to be."

"Dear aunt," said Lucrece, "but I cannot go."

"I perceive. You have promised your sister—I cannot speak of her with patience, for she is utterly unworthy of the name—you have promised to attend her; but under the afflicting circumstances, ought such a promise to be fulfilled?"

"I have given no such promise," replied Lucrece.

"You have not! Come to my arms! I love you more dearly than ever. Of course you could not as a virtuous person be present at a marriage so hateful. Let us therefore leave the place dear, and show them—"

"My dear aunt, I cannot leave."

"Cannot leave? Why not? You will not attend her?"

"Still I cannot leave. I perceive you are not yet aware of the reason, and therefore, I'll explain: I go to church it is true, not as I have said to attend Caroline; but like her I go to return a wife."

"Oh! horrible! horrible! Is it a dream?—Am I awake? A bride! What the bride of Charles Cleveland? It cannot be! it must not be!—it shall not be!" Whereupon she rushed to the door, and locked it. "You know, my Lucrece," she continued, "you know that I will not suffer you to be sacrificed; you know that I love you too fondly to see you entrapped without desperate struggle. But let me prevail upon you to leave this place: let me conjure you!"

Lucrece, who possessed not the spirit of her sister, sank upon the sofa, and wept.

The carriages now drew up to the gate, and the cry throughout the house was "Lucrece!" until the servant by whom Lady Grange had sent up her summons informed Greville and Charles that she was still in the parlour. To the parlour they went accordingly and knocked: no answer was returned. They tried to open the door: it was fast. They knocked again: still no answer.

"Lucrece!" cried Charles, "my dear Lucrece! open the door."

"I cannot, dear Charles," replied Lucrece.

Charles heard the voice, although indistinctly. "Mr. Greville," said he, "am I to break this door open?"

"Oh!" replied Greville, "I've nothing to do with it! things must take their course!"

In an instant Charles burst open the door, when Lucrece at once flew to him, and fell upon his neck. (See illustration)

"Why what is the meaning of this?" demanded Charles. "Lady Grange, I call upon you for an explanation."

Her ladyship looked at him fiercely for a moment, and then turned with an expression of contempt.

"This mild, gentle creature, Lady Grange," continued Charles, "you imagine you can tyrannise over and trample upon: but you are deceived. My poor girl," he added, addressing Lucrece, "do not tremble, my love: do not tremble! you are safe!"

"I feel that I am, dear Charles," said Lucrece, clinging still more closely to him, "I am not alarmed."

"She shall not be entrapped!" cried Lady Grange fiercely, "she shall not be."

"I will protect her."

"She needs no other protection than mine," said Charles; and as he spoke, Lady Grange seized the arm of Lucrece, and attempted to force her away.

"What is this? what is this?" cried Sir Arthur, who at this moment rushed into the room. "Lady Grange," he added firmly, "I know your object well: it is to mar our happiness, but it shall fail. Do me the favour to step this way."

"Touch me not!" she exclaimed, on finding her arms held. "How dare you lay a finger upon me?"

"Sit there, madam, there!" cried Sir Arthur, having led her to a chair, in which he held her. "Charles, see the ladies into their carriages. Greville, do me the favour to accompany Charles."

"If you dare!" cried Lady Grange, as Greville with an obedient shrug was about to follow Charles. "If you dare! Alexander! Alexander! Alexander!" Here her rage having exhausted her strength, her head fell back, and she fainted.

The servants were immediately summoned, and Lucrece who flew back on the instant superintended the application of restoratives, and wept over her aunt, and kissed her, and used the most endearing expressions with the view of bringing her back to a state of consciousness, but some time elapsed before reason returned, and when it had returned, Lucrece was unwilling to leave her: she was, however, eventually prevailed upon to suffer herself to be led to the carriage by Charles, and when Greville had placed his sister in the charge of her own maid and desired his servants to pay her every attention, he and Sir Arthur joined the party and proceeded to church.

That Lady Grange had succeeded in annoying them was now, of course, abundantly manifest; not a smile could be forced by any one of the party, while the gentle and affectionate Lucrece looked wretched.

"She should not have detained me," said Caroline, who was in the same carriage, "she would not have dared even to attempt it."

Nor would she: for her ladyship was one of those amiable persons who, knowing over whom they can tyrannise with safety, seldom fail to convert that knowledge into power.

On their arrival at the church, they were received with great courtesy by the minister, and while the preliminaries were being arranged, Sir Arthur endeavoured to raise the spirits of Lucrece. In this he partially succeeded; but, it having been decided that he and Caroline should have the precedence, while they were at the altar, Charles, who remained with Lucrece in the vestry, effectually restored her by reverting in a joyous strain to the manner in which the consumption of their happiness had been induced.

Sir Arthur then returned with his bride; and when the sisters had affectionately clasped each other, Lucrece and Charles, attended by Greville and the bridesmaids, calmly repaired to the altar.

During the ceremony there was so much firmness and fervour perceptible, that it was evident to all present that this was in reality an union of hearts. The marriage they had just before witnessed had inspired them with feelings of an opposite character—not that there had been any lack of affection displayed—the display on the contrary had been greater—but solely because they gave the contracting parties no credit for sincerity of purpose or purity of motive. And really the uncharitableness of which marriages of this description are the germ, is remarkable—people will not believe that they spring from pure love; and this species of incredulity is confirmed by the young brides themselves, who will look embarrassed, who will seem painfully apprehensive of what may be thought or said, and who, in a word, will make it appear that they are not exactly proud of those to whom they are being united. On the occasion in question, this might not have been quite so strikingly apparent, had not the marriage of Charles and Lucrece so immediately succeeded; but as it was, the ladies especially, did not fail to draw rather uncharitable conclusions.

The ceremony ended, they returned to the vestry, when the necessary signatures were attached to the register, and Caroline had the felicity of being for the

first time addressed as Lady Cleveland. They then took leave of the minister, by whom they were accompanied to the door, and left the church; and as they re-entered their carriages, the bells struck up a merry peal which had upon an electric effect.

On approaching the hall, their thoughts, of course, reverted to Lady Grange, but as they found on their arrival that her Ladyship had left, they became quite gay. They did not however remain long here; having partaken of some refreshment while the trunks were being secured to the carriages, the whole party started, as per arrangement, for Ashburn Lodge, the country residence of Sir Arthur, where, after a most superb dinner, they passed the evening together as happily as can be under the circumstances conceived.

**Hope.**—Good colour are selling steadily; other kinds slowly, at prices varying from £3 to £3 per cwt., the latter figure being for Farnham.

**Potatoes.**—In consequence of the fineness of the weather, and the large supplies of green vegetables, the sale of potatoes is in a sluggish state, at from £6 to 7s per ton.

**Oile.**—This market is flat, but we have no alteration to notice in prices.

**Newgate and Leadenhall.**—Although there has been a large arrival of slaughtered meat for our markets, the general inquiry is firm, at the following quotations:—Beef, from 2s to 2s 8d; mutton, 2s 10d to 3s 8d; lamb, 2s to 2s 10d; veal, 2s 10d to 3s 10d; and pork, 2s 2d to 4s per lb., by the carcass.

ROBERT HERSH.

## COMMERCE AND MONEY.

On the English Stock Exchange the improved state of the revenue from last quarter has naturally produced greater confidence amongst the dealers in British public securities, and caused a further advance in their value. The consols are somewhere about 97 for money, and they have been sold as high as 97½ for time. The premium on Exchequer bills has also risen to from 8s to 7s, for no better employment can at present be obtained for the vast abundance of capital now wanting channels of investment, in the Money Market. The 3s per cent. stock is nearly a fixture, in as far as price is concerned, under these circumstances; for the opinion now gains ground daily, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will save an annual expense of eight hundred thousand pounds by the reduction of the interest now paid on them to three per cent. In the shares of public companies the abundance of unemployed money is producing favourable consequences, and causing higher prices to be obtained for those of undoubted character. In the Brighton shares the advance in the course of this week is about one pound, and even in those of the greatly depressed lines of Greenwich and Blackwall purchases are now made at rather higher prices. The nearest value of the London and Birmingham is £15, and £96 is the value of the Great Western. The South Western also are improving in value, but not so decidedly as to enable us to quote any advance since the last week.

On the Foreign Stock Exchange no great animation has been exhibited during this week, and the transactions have not been of much importance. Spanish Bonds continue to attract the attention of speculators, and the Three per Cent. have ruled at from 32½ to 33 since our last publication. The hopes now entertained of the ratification of commercial treaties between the two nations of the Peninsula and the United Kingdom form the foundation of these operations, for it is perfectly understood that the revenues of these two kingdoms must soon be very materially increased by a reduction of the existing import duties on British manufactured goods. Some business has likewise been done in Colombian and Mexican Bonds, the former at full prices, and the latter at a decline.

## BRITISH FUNDS.—(CLOSING PRICES.)—FRIDAY.

Bank Stock, 1843	1843
3 per Cent Reduced, 1853	1853
3 per Cent Consols, 96½	96½
3½ per Cent Reduced, 1912	1912
New 3s per Cent, 102½	102½
New 5s per Cent,	
Long Annuities to expire	
Jan. 1840, 12½	12½
Oct. 1849,	
Jan. 1860, 12	12

## SHARES.

Bristol and Exeter (70 paid),	
Cheltenham and Great Western (80 paid),	
Eastern Counties (23 paid),	10
Ditto New (paid),	
Ditto Debentures (paid), 11½	11½
Great Western (6½ paid), 9½	9½
Ditto New Shares (50 paid), 68½	68½
Ditto F. f. (12 paid),	
London and Brighton (50 paid), 35½	35½

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, APRIL 4.

**BANKRUPTS.**—H. WOOD, Fleet-street, bookseller.—W. BURTON, Cambridge, draper.—J. HUTTON, Ringwood, Hampshire, draper.—J. R. HITCHCOCK, New Sarum, hosiery.—J. NYE, Bridge-house-place, St. Thomas, surgical instrument-maker.—J. HOWE, Sheffield, table-knife manufacturer.—H. MORRIS, Stourbridge, Worcestershire, grocer.—E. WHEELER, Birmingham, corn-dealer.—T. EARDLEY, Newcastle-under-Lyne, hat manufacturer.—J. HIGHAM, Kearsley, Lancashire, victualler.—J. TRAVELL (also known by the names of Thomas Travell and Thomas Joseph Travell), Sheffield, tailor.—G. RATCLIFFE, Sheffield, fender manufacturer.—T. BROOK, Huddersfield, woollen cloth merchant.—J. E. PEARSON, Sheffield, wine merchant.—J. EVANS, Liverpool, coal-dealer.—SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—D. SMITH, Edinburgh, merchant.—JOHN and JAMES BOYACK, St. Andrews, fleshers.—J. T. RATTRAY, Dundee, ironmonger.—T. HENDERSON, Perth, ironmonger.

FRIDAY, APRIL 7.

**BANKRUPTS.**—J. SHAW, Seymour-place, Clandon-town, builder.—B. VINES, Poole, grocer.—D. REDMUND and J. GOLLOP, Charles-street, City-road, iron-founders.—J. C. WALNE, Stowmarket, Suffolk, hop-merchant.—C. WILLSMER, Tillingham, Essex, draper.—J. GEORGE, Bred-street, City, silk manufacturer.—T. ROLPH, New Bridge-street, merchant.—J. H. FULLER, Fixton, Lancashire, logwood-grinder.—T. M. WHITELEY, Liverpool, hatter.—J. WHITAKER, Whalley, Lancashire, woollen-manufacturer.—H. LEWIS, Haverfordwest, cabinet-maker.—E. DICKIN, Longdon, Shropshire, draper.—J. NORMAN, Wadebridge, Cornwall, grocer.

**PRICE OF SUGAR.**—The average price of Brown, or Muscovado Sugar, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending April 4, 1843, is 3s. 1d. per cwt., exclusive of the Duties of Customs paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great Britain.

## BIRTHS.

In St. James's-square, Bath, the lady of J. W. Whittuck, Esq., of a son.—At Ashley-park, Lady Fletcher, of a daughter.—At Aberystruth, the lady of Edward Owen Jones, Esq., of Hay-hill, Gloucestershire, of a son.—At the Holt, Wokingham, Berks, the lady of John Spencer Wynn Wernick, Esq., of a daughter. At Chester-terrace, Regent's-park, Mrs. George Wildes, of a daughter.—The lady of M. Guedalla, Esq., of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

At St. Mary's, Newington, Lucy, fourth daughter of Joseph Folkes, of Walworth, Esq., to James E. A. Wicke, Esq.—At St. Gabriel's Church, Samuel F. Bilton, Esq., of Regent-square, and Gray's-inn, to Ross, second daughter of Richard Thomas, Esq., of Fen-court.—At the Little Portland-street Chapel, the Rev. Samuel Wood, B.A., second son of Ottwell Wood, Esq., of Liverpool, to Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Joseph Stanley, Esq., of Birmingham.—At St. James's

Just published, the 2nd edition, with additions, price 6s. 6d. cloth, gilt edges, **THE LADIES' COMPANION TO THE FLOWER GARDEN**; being an Alphabetical Arrangement of all the Ornamental Plants usually grown in Gardens and Shrubberies, with full directions for their Culture. By Mrs. LOUDON. London: Published by WILLIAM SMITH, 113, Fleet-street.

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**DOMESTIC HAND-BOOKS FOR INVALIDS**.—1s. each; by post, 1s. 6d. On INDIGESTION, NERVOUSNESS, and GOUT, with Diet Tables for all invalids. By R. J. CULVERWELL, M.D., Member of the Royal College of Surgeons. Also, by the Same Author, **ON CONSTIPATION AND HEMORRHOIDS**, with twenty-six engravings. SKENWOLD, 23, Paternoster-row; CARVALHO, 147, Fleet-street; HANNA, 63, Oxford-street; MANN, 39, Cornhill; and the Author, 21, Arundel-street, Strand.

**ORGANIC CHEMISTRY**.—LECTURES BY PROFESSOR BRANDE.—To-day is published the First Number (72 quarto columns for 4d.) of the New Volume of the MEDICAL TIMES, containing the First Lecture of a new and complete Course of **ORGANIC CHEMISTRY**, by Professor Brander, of her Majesty's Mint, F.R.S., and E. Lecturer on Chemistry to Apothecaries' Hall, &c. "Prodigiously improved, and rapidly rising under the new management."—Medico-Chirurgical Review, July, 1842.

Orders received by every respectable bookseller and newsman; or post-office orders may be sent to Mr. J. A. CARPENTER, at the Medical Times Office, Essex-street, Strand.

This day is published, imp. 16mo., gilt edges, price 2s.; other editions at 1s., 6d., and 3d.; **HAMPTON COURT PALACE**; its Pictures, Tapestries, and Gardens; with Fourteen Engravings.—A Hand-book Guide for Visitors. By H. G. CLARKE. Clarke's Ladies' Hand-books, imp. 32mo., gilt edges, price 1s., each:—1. Fancy Needwork and Embroidery. 2. Knitting, Netting, and Crochet. 3. Knitting, Netting, and Crochet; Second Series. 4. Plain Needwork. 5. Baby Linen. 6. Embroidery on Muslin and Lace Work. 7. Millinery, Dressmaking, and Lutting. 8. The Toilet. 9. Painting in Water Colours. London: H. G. CLARKE and Co., 66, Old Bailey.

**THE LEGALITY of the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC UNION of LONDON** is affirmed by the opinion of Fitzroy Kelly, Esq., Q.C. The SONGS of SHAKESPEARE, illustrated by the Etching Club, are now ready for delivery to each new Subscriber for the present year. Prospects may be had of the Honorary Secretary, Mr. R. J. Longbottom, No. 5, Cavendish-square; who receives subscriptions, and will show Mr. Kelly's opinion.

MR. JOHN WEIPPERT begs to announce that the New Music now playing by his Band, being the latest works of Basino, Musard, Strauss, Lanner, and Labitzky, may be had at his Music Warehouse, 21, Soho-square. Also the Popular Songs of the day, by John Parry, H. Russell, &c.; and all new Musical Compositions.—Just published, a Second Edition of Weippert's Medley Country Dance, price 3s.; including, with appropriate figures, Sir Roger de Coverley, Le Boulanger, the Cotillion, and God save the Queen, and Nancy Dawson.—JOHN WEIPPERT, 21, Soho-square.—N.B. Second-hand Harps by Erard, Erat, Stumpf, &c. &c.

**MACNAUGHTEN'S ACQUITTAL**.—The Plea of Insanity placed in its proper light.—No safety from Assassins if Doctors' Opinions are to stop such Trials as Macnaughten's.—Flagrant Difference between the Medical Opinions in Mr. Drummond's Case—Extraordinary Admission of Mr. Guthrie, his medical attendant.—The National Petition against Bleeding—Report of the Rev. I. L. Milton, of Southampton, &c. The 17th Number of THE HYGEIST (a semi-monthly publication), published on the 1st of April, contains articles on the above subjects.—Office, 388, Strand, London. Price 1d.; and to be had of all News-vendors. It may also be had of Mr. Rayner, 130, High-street, Southampton; Mr. Hibbert, 54, Bridge-street, Manchester; Mr. Fisher, 196, Scotland-road, Liverpool; Mr. Fraser, 1, Archibald-place, Edinburgh; Mr. Wadell, Snowhill, Birmingham; Mr. Charlwood, St. Andrew's, Norwich; Mr. La Mott, 5, King-street, Hull; Messrs. Keene, 6, College-green, Dublin; Miss Watson, 17, Henrietta-street, Bath; Mr. Tyler, 83, North-street, Brighton; Mr. Moore, 73, High-street, Hastings; Mr. Herbert, Arcade, Cheltenham. Sent by post on two postage stamps being enclosed, addressed to the Editor, at the office, as above.

**MESSRS. COCKS AND CO.'S MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS**.—**THE MESSIAH and THE CREATION**, for Voice and Piano, improved editions, by JOHN BISHOP, two large folio volumes in whole cloth boards, price only 15s. each.

The "Times" of 21st January, 1843, says, "The great merit of both these works appears to consist in the different airs being thoroughly incorporated in the instrumental parts. The cheapness of the works is an additional recommendation, and cannot fail to ensure the popularity they deserve."

THE SEASONS, above, arranged by Clementi, in one elegant vol. 21s.

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TO TEACHERS AND AMATEURS OF MUSIC, MUSIC-SELLERS, MERCHANTS, AND SHIPPERS.

This day is published, in one vol. 8vo., upwards of 300 pages, Part I of R. COCKS and CO.'S GENERAL CATALOGUE OF NEW MUSIC. This Catalogue is so rich that no musical person ought to be without it.

To be had of all Music-sellers, and at the Libraries throughout the United Kingdom; and of the Publishers, 20, Princes-street, Hanover-square, London.

N.B. Now ready for delivery, as above, the only complete edition of Spohr's Violin School, by John Bishop, price 31s. 6d.

DOUGLAS JERROLD'S MAGAZINE.

We are simply to follow our own wish, this advertisement would contain no syllable beyond the subjoined brevity; (namely, that)—On the First of May will be published, price One Shilling, Number I. of The

**ILLUMINATED MAGAZINE**.

EDITED BY DOUGLAS JERROLD.

Yes; we would content ourselves with the above laconic sentence, in the bigoted belief that no minute and radiant painting of the work to come—no harmonious promise of its future excellence ever yet—so wayward is the human heart!—secured a reader past the experimental Number One.

A prospectus may be taken to the miniatures of kings and queens exchanged preliminarily to marriage. It may present a fascinating promise of grace and loveliness, and so bring the parties together; but, once brought, their after good-looking must depend upon themselves. It is provoking, however, that the simile does not hold throughout; inasmuch as the reader is only wedded to a book (surely this evil calls for a suitable remedy!) just so long as the said book shall content him. Thus, we shall endeavour to portray the features of our work, with the conviction that, however glowingly they may be painted in this miniature advertisement, their welcome must entirely depend upon their own flesh and blood, and the healthful spirit that shall animate them.

And first, "to make our title good." It has been said—"Ha! 'The Illuminated Magazine'! Of course, 'twill be a thing like a cardinal's mssal, enriched and adorned with painted figures?" No, it will not. Figures and objects of every kind there assuredly will be, illustrative of the text in every variety of essay—narrative—history—of social right and wrong—of the tragedy of real life, as of its folly, its whim, its mere burlesque. These "illuminations"—for we use the word in its original, and not in its conventional, sense—though colourless, will be so placed and scattered, that literature may, it is hoped, reveal new graces by the pure light of art.

We have already almost indicated the literary contents of the work. Pens stained with honourable ink—quills that have already "made the grove harmonious"—are employed for us. Our prime object will be variety of matter; so that the readers of "The Illuminated Magazine," like the lovers of pine-apples, may choose us, some for one flavour, some for another, and some, and, we trust, the greater number, for all.

We shall endeavour to assert a strong and healthful constitution. Thus we shall give no encouragement to literature when she presents herself with the mincing grace and hollow phrase of a consumptive pride, but a hearty welcome to her with truth and nature upon her side, though her talk be no lofier than a milkmaid's. We care not for the civet of very fine boudoir-writing, preferring—such is our homeliness—the odour of the mere hawthorn.

Whilst, however, we hope to enlist upon our side the graces of fiction—of that fiction born of truth, as the "bright consummate flower" owes its scent and radiance to the hidden root—so shall we endeavour to look warily at the real world that lies about us. We shall not shrink from any subject with a social wrong at its core; shall certainly not imitate the easy benevolence of those very virtuous and tender folk who think they pay the best homage to what they deem the right by carefully blinding themselves to the wrong; who, putting cotton into their ears that they may not listen to the cry of the wretched, strike the pasty and timbrel in praise of their own vehement content!

"The Illuminated Magazine" will contain ample reviews of the literature of the day. Without—bashaw-like—dismissing some fifty books per page in Turkish fashion, a line about the neck of each, it will address itself to a consideration of the principal works of the past month, of those few that aspire to standard worth and duration."

"The Illuminated Magazine" will be printed on a handsome 4to. page, such size being considered best adapted to an illustrated text; and will consist of eight sheets, in double columns.

The artists engaged upon the work—to register their names will, it is thought, be a sufficient guarantee of its graphic character—are:

KENNY MEADOWS, LERCH, HINE, BROWNS, and SARGENT.

London: Published at the Office of "The Illuminated Magazine," No. 2, Crane-court, Fleet-street, where all communications are requested to be addressed; and sold by all Booksellers in town and country.

### CHEAP PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

**THE PIANO BIJOU**.—No. I. of this little work, published on the 1st of April, has already run through the first edition. It contains "The Spirit of Beauty" and the eleven Medley Country Dances, danced to by her Majesty and Court; including Sir Roger de Coverley; Le Boulanger, God Save the Queen, and Nancy Dawson.—Price for the whole, 4d.; by post, free to any part of the kingdom, 6d., by addressing the Editor, 23, Paternoster-row.—Published by SKENWOLD and Co., STRANGE, &c.

### CHEAPEST MUSICAL WORK EVER PRINTED.

Price 6d., or post free, price 8d., Number I. (continued Monthly), of **THE MUSICAL CABINET, or DUET COMPANION**;

a superior Selection of Popular Airs, arranged in an Easy Style as Duets for Two Flutes or Two Violins, by James M'Ewen. No. I. contains:—"Highlanders' Grand March; Highlanders' Quick Step; Victoria Galope; Hark, the Goddess Diana; Huntsman's Chorus; The Cavalier March; Dublin Waltz; Le Defile; Home, Sweet Home; We have Lived and Loved Together; Matrimonial Breakfast—Eleven Duets for 6d. The whole of the Duets are so arranged that they may also be played as Solos.—No. III. of the "Musical Cabinet," price 3d., or post free, 5d., contains Twenty-two Popular Tunes, arranged for all instruments.—The "Plans" for April, price 1s., or post free, 1s. 4d., contains as much music for one shilling as would cost in any other way eighteen shillings, and includes Musard's last New Set of Quadrilles, and Eight other Popular Songs and Waltzes.—Published by DUNCOMBE, 10, Middle-row, Holborn; and by all booksellers.

### NORTH BRITISH LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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Extract from Table of Increasing Premiums to Insure £100 for Life.

Ages.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.	Remainder of Life.
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25	10 s. 2d.	10 s. 2d.	10 s. 2d.	10 s. 2d.	10 s. 2d.	10 s. 2d.
30	1 s. 9d.	1 s. 9d.	1 s. 9d.	1 s. 9d.	1 s. 9d.	1 s. 9d.
35	1 s. 11d.	1 s. 11d.	1 s. 11d.	1 s. 11d.	1 s. 11d.	1 s. 11d.
40	2 s. 4d.	2 s. 7d.	2 s. 11d.	2 s. 11d.	2 s. 14d.	2 s. 18d.
50	2 s. 4d.	2 s. 7d.	2 s. 11d.	2 s. 11d.	2 s. 14d.	2 s. 18d.

JOHN KING, Actuary.

**DECORATIVE NEEDLEWORK**.—MISS LAMBERT has reduced the price of German Wool, for ready money, to Ninepence per dozen Skeins; but she still continues to arrange the Colours of Wool, for working Berlin and other Patterns, on the same plan and terms, for which her house has been so long celebrated.—3, New Burlington-street, three doors from Regent-street.—Materials of every kind on the most reasonable terms.

**BRETT'S FAMILY HOTEL, HOLBORN**.—Ladies and Gentlemen visiting the Metropolis will experience at this quiet, yet cheerful, hotel, such comforts and accommodations as are seldom found away from home.—Situate on the summit of Holborn-hill, in the immediate vicinity of the Courts of Equity, BRETT'S HOTEL has been upwards of fifty years distinguished by the patronage of gentlemen of the clerical and legal professions, to the Families of whom the recent improvements in the house render it peculiarly convenient.

**GOOD TEAS**, in 6-lb. bags, or 12-lb. Chests, at 3s. 4d. and 3s. 10d. per lb. **BERBICE COFFEE** in 6-lb. bags at 1s. per lb. Seeing that sound Coucou Tea can now be imported from China at 1s. per lb. in bond, the marvel is how merchants can obtain, or the public consent to pay, the prices they do. **EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY**, 9, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate.—Orders from the country to be accompanied by a remittance.

**RIDING SCHOOL**, 22, SOUTH-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE.—The Art of Riding taught upon correct principles to ladies and gentlemen, daily, from eight in the morning till four in the afternoon, by Mr. JOHN HAWKINS, riding-master.—Ponies for young pupils.—Off-side saddles.—Lessons on the road.—Horses broke to all purposes.—Horses let by the day for ladies and gentlemen.

**BUILDERS, PAINTERS, GLAZIERS, AND OTHERS**.—The Cheapest House for Crown and Sheet Window and Picture Glass, Colours, &c. Crown Squares, 1s. per foot, and upwards. Best White-lead, 2s. per cwt. Linseed Oil or Turp, 3s. per gallon. Sheet Lead, 20s. per cwt.—For complete lists (priced) apply to R. COOKE, at the Western Glass, Lead, and Colour Warehouse, 5, Princes-street, Leicester-square, London.

**FISH AND OYSTER ESTABLISHMENT**, 159, CHEAP-SIDE, adjoining the Post-office.—JOHN S. SWEETING calls the attention of the Public to his constant large supply of the best Fish of all descriptions, at the lowest prices. Country gentlemen may depend upon quality, price, and punctuality; and a Post-office money-order will save troubling friends.—The most respectable Oyster-rooms.—Reid's XXX Stout and Crowley's Alton Ale.

**LESSONS IN MILLINERY AND DRESS-MAKING**.—MADAME GALLIOIS, 44, New Bond-street, still continues her superior method of teaching the art of Dress-making. She undertakes to make persons proficient in cutting, fitting, and executing in the most finished style in six lessons for one pound. Her superior method has never been equalled by any competitor. The correctness of her mode can be fully substantiated by references to pupils. Practice hours from eleven till five.

**HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT**, Grosvenor House, Tunbridge Wells.—Mr. H. C. TIMPSON, Surgeon, has opened the above for the Care of Invalids by the Hydropathic Treatment. The advantages of this establishment are superior. Accommodation excellent. Terms very moderate, varying from three guineas per week. No extras. No entrance fee. Prospects may be had of Messrs. Hatchard, Piccadilly; Messrs. Darton and Harvey, Gracechurch-street, London; or on post-paid application at Grosvenor House, Tunbridge Wells.

**NOTICE to RAILWAY and STEAM-BOAT TRAVELLERS**.—W. HARDING, return his sincere thanks to the professional, commercial gentlemen, and the public for the very generous support he has received since occupying the above-named hotel, and hopes, by unremitting attention, to retain their patronage. F. C. begs to assure his patrons that the larder and wine arrangements surpass any other house in London; the daily bill of fare in coffee and dining-rooms containing every delicacy of the season Dinners, from 1s. and upwards; Breakfasts (plain), 1s. 3d. each; Lodging, 10s. 6d. per week. Suppers equally economical. Public Meetings, Committee, and Private Dining-rooms.—A Porter in attendance to receive visitors by night trains.

## FINE ARTS.



CURTIUS.

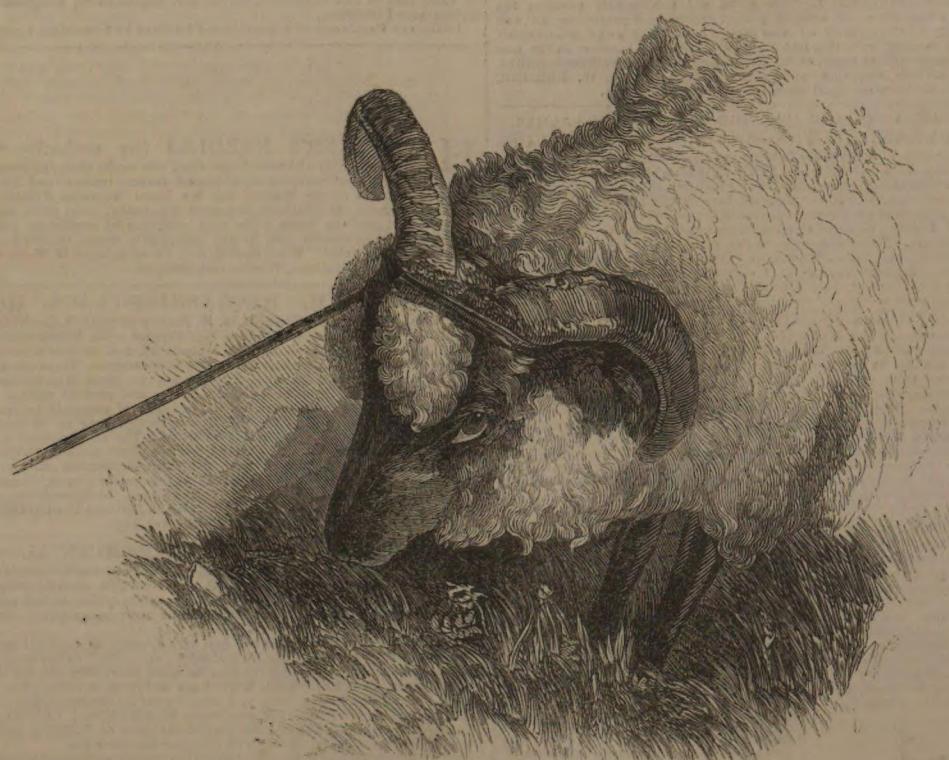
Haydon's "Curtius," British Institution. Landseer's "Lassie herding Sheep;" engraved by John Burnet, and published by Messrs. Henry Graves and Co., 6, Pall-mall.

Painters have not kept pace with poets in their delineations of animated nature. The passions of the "human face divine" have occupied the minds of artists to the exclusion of those powerful traits of feeling which the physiognomy of the brute beast, and his expressive actions, afford. The war-horse of Job, "pawing in valley, rejoicing in his strength, mocking at fear, and neighing in unison with the trumpet's charge," is a subject of the grandest description; but yet it has stood untouched for more than three thou-

sand years. Virgil's description of the horse is delivered in a kindred spirit:—

At the clash of arms, his ear afar  
Drinks the deep sound, and vibrates to the war;  
Flames from each nostril roll in gathered stream;  
His quivering limbs with restless motion gleam;  
O'er his right shoulder, floating full and fair,  
Sweeps his thick mane, and spreads his pomp of hair;  
Swift works his double spine; and ear around  
Rings to the solid hoof that wears the ground.

But no painter that we recollect has ever caught a ray of its inspiration, or even honoured it with the small favour of a passing study.



A "VAGROM" RAM.

The ancient sculptors were, however, of another mind, and expended some of their noblest efforts on their illustration. The lions and sphinxes of Egypt, the horses of the Parthenon, the dogs and bears of Rome, rank with the highest productions of artistic genius. In later days Rubens made a noble effort to divert the labours of the pencil from their monotony. The mighty Flemish horse who bore the kings, the nobles, and the soldiers of his day; the lions and panthers of his Antwerp menagerie, and the stately bear-hunts of his royal patrons, have been delineated by him in every possible attitude,

and treated with the highest historic power. Vandyke laboured successfully in the same field. In his equestrian portraits the horse possesses as much individuality as his master, and forms quite as important a member of the picture. His drawings of horses are even still more remarkable. Stubbs, after the lapse of one hundred and fifty years, was the next labourer in the field; but his pictures have little historic merit, and are often positively vulgar. To him succeeded Morland, and the generation of modern painters, who, with few exceptions, have confined themselves to pet likenesses of fa-

vourite domestic animals, to the total disregard of the poetic capabilities of their subjects.

It was, therefore, with much pleasure we made acquaintance with Mr. Haydon's picture of "Curtius leaping into the Gulf," No. 384 of the present exhibition of the British Institution. In this noble painting, which is of the life size, we have a portrait of a horse, which, in our estimation, takes its immortal place with those written portraits of antiquity which we have just quoted. Job fills and elevates the mind with images of grace and grandeur, but Haydon grasps and appalls it by suggestions of both moral and physical sublimity. The horse has leaped into the chasm, and, as he sinks in its unfathomable depths, stretches forth his neck, and with his straining eyeballs makes a vain attempt to sound its thickening shades. The idea of a bottomless pit is realized; and the terror of the horse becomes in some degree shared by the spectator. The bold and novel conception of this picture unfits the judgment for a sudden estimate of its truth, and the first impression is that the drawing is exaggerated, and this opinion is still further heightened by its manifest abridgments of colour and chiaroscuro. Upon a more mature consideration, however, the drawing is discovered to be as perfect as the general conception is grand and appropriate. Colour and the graces of the art have evidently been regarded by the painter as secondary qualifications, and have been used only so far as seemed to be necessary to suggest the simple idea of that helpless terror by which every nerve and muscle of the gallant charger is convulsed. The composure of the rider in his willing self-sacrifice—a propitiation of the wrath of the gods—gives a solemn contrast and high moral value to the otherwise frightful character of the scene.

We hope to see more of these single-incident pictures from this accomplished painter. We consider them to be far superior to his larger compositions, which, however excellent they may be in parts, are generally so overloaded with prodigalities of academic drawing and unchastened exuberances of fancy, that little more than the intention of the story is manifest. Dentatus Eucus and Curtius are, in our estimation, the works by which his great historic powers will be remembered.

The remarks we have made on Mr. Haydon's picture will partially serve as an introduction to Mr. Landseer's "Lassie herding sheep." This picture has been engraved by John Burnet in the painter-like style first practised by the brother of the painter, Mr. Thomas Landseer—a mixture of mezzotint and line, by which the rich *impasto* of the picture is admirably blended with those nice discriminations of texture which the line manner alone conveys. This peculiar style of engraving has, in the print before us, been carried by Mr. Burnet to a pitch of extraordinary perfection: the excellencies of both modes have been preserved, with many intermediate ones resulting from their combination. The picture is perfectly translated, and no more perfect copy could be desired.

The print represents a tight Highland lassie pursuing the aboriginal occupation of spinning wool from a distaff, and at the same time tending a few "black-faced Scots" from whose forefathers the fleece may be supposed to have been derived. One of the little flock, a "vagrom" ram, tethered to propriety by his horns, struggles against confinement with a resolution which in an animal less proverbial for its meekness would look very like obstinate disobedience. A dog at the girl's feet raises his head at the stir, looks in apparent contempt beyond the offender's locality, and, happy in the conscious power of being able to suppress any serious breach of the peace, should his interference be necessary, is evidently preparing to close his eyes and resume his dozing slumbers. A wonderful air of contented quietude is given by this circumstance to the solitude of the mountain valley. The effect of the whole picture is eminently natural: it is a Scottish scene, and a Scottish scene only. No other country can claim kindred with it. The meek laborious girl, small and even elegantly made—a blessing to the land; the lowly cabin, turf-built and heather-clad; the sheep, fleecy-cheeked, square-backed, and solidly limbed; the massive hills, the flattened vale, the grey atmosphere—all these tell us of North Britain, and of a painter who is emphatically the painter of what he finds before him. We remember his talented father, "old John Landseer," telling us that when "Edwin" was a boy, he never permitted him to copy drawings, but took him on every leisure opportunity to the Hampstead fields, to generalize and draw the forms of living nature for himself. In this way it was our painter acquired that freshness, variety, and wonderful handling which have since distinguished his works, and which in so remarkable a manner characterizes the *chef-d'œuvre* before us.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.—A special meeting of this institute was held on Monday last, at one o'clock, to present the medals awarded during the session, when his Royal Highness Prince Albert, patron, took the chair. Mr. Donaldson, foreign secretary, read letters from Herr de Lassaux, Signor Canina, Signor Albertoli, and M. Debré, accompanying some very handsome donations of books. Mr. Fowler, honorary secretary, having read Bacon's description of a princely palace, Mr. Arthur Johnson was presented to the Prince as the author of the best design founded on that description, and received the Soane medalion. In like manner his Royal Highness presented to Mr. Edward Chamberlain the medal of the institute, and to Mr. J. W. Papworth the medal of merit, for essays on synchronism, in connexion with architecture. Mr. Bailey announced the subjects for essays and drawings, for which the council proposes to offer medals next year, and then read a communication from Mr. Charles Parker, on the methods employed in constructing foundations in Venice, the soil of which city is of a nature to require the greatest care, and yet where failure is seldom if ever seen. Thanks having been voted to the author of the paper, Mr. Barry addressed the Prince in the name of the institute, and assured his Royal Highness that the remembrance of the day, and of the kind manner in which his Royal Highness had fulfilled its duties, would long remain in the memory of the members. The Prince replied:—"Gentlemen, it gives me great pleasure to have this opportunity of meeting you." The Prince examined the collection of casts and models belonging to the institute, and seemed to enter fully into all the matters which came before him. We cannot regard such a meeting as this was, and so presided over, other than as promising much good to the noble science which it is the province of the institute to advance.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—On Tuesday a special court of the proprietors in this corporation was held at the Bank of England, for the purpose of electing a governor and deputy-governor for the year ensuing, pursuant to the terms of the charter. The ballot commenced at ten o'clock, and continued till four, when the scrutineers, Messrs. Sutton and others, declared William Cotton, Esq., and B. Heath, Esq., to have been duly elected—the first as governor, and the second as deputy-governor for the year ensuing. The usual oaths having been administered, the court adjourned.

THE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Dr. Ryan, the chemical lecturer at this establishment, has lately delivered a very interesting lecture on the manufacture of plate glass, in the illustration of which he was assisted by a vast variety of models, an apparatus of peculiar construction, and specimens furnished by the kindness of the Union Plate Glass Company, at Pockneel Nook, near St. Helen's, Lancashire. The lecturer explained the whole process of casting, annealing, grinding, and polishing the plates, and gave a history of the art. He went into some details very important to the public as explanatory of the excise regulations by which the exportation of plate glass is governed, and threw out some hints for alterations which it might be judicious to make.

THE WEATHER.—Copious showers fell during the greater part of Monday night and the whole of Tuesday; and, as there was little wind and an elevated temperature, they have done immense good to vegetation. We have the fairest promise of a splendid spring. The bud, the leaf, and the blossom have burst forth in all directions, "clothing the earth," as the poet says, "with beauty," and showing the goodness of the Creator in a form which strikes home to the senses of the most indifferent beholder.

The *Eco de Aragon* contains the following account of a series of murders committed at Saragossa on the 23rd ult.:—"A labourer at the farm of Pueyo, near the river Huerva, murdered the five daughters of his master, and wounded the farmer himself as he was entering his house to repose himself after the fatigues of the day. The mother, who was absent when the murder was committed, fainted when she returned and saw the lifeless bodies of her children. The murderer succeeded in making his escape."

SCANDALOUS NUISANCE.—A practice has been much on the increase of hawking about the streets the most mendacious intelligence. Sometimes the intelligence is not only false, but also exceedingly mischievous. Yesterday, between four and five o'clock, several fellows went through the Strand, and alarmed the inhabitants by calling out the death of the Duke of Wellington. We learn that in the course of last week the death of his grace was hawked about in various other parts of the metropolis. The practice of hawking about false accounts of the deaths of individuals is most reprehensible, and the miscreants who resort to it ought to be called to account. Surely there are means by which this nuisance may be put a stop to.